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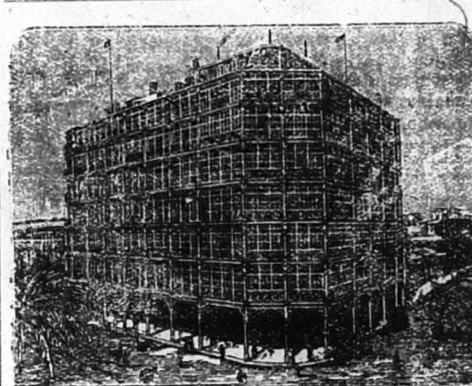
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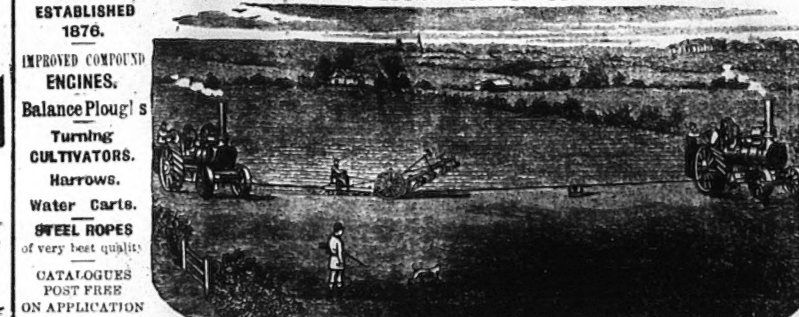
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BENGER'S FOOD
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possesses the remarkable
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English and American Travellers
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SUITABLE FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND CROP.



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IMPROVED COMPOUND
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Balance Ploughs
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The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1890.
Editor and Manager. R. SNELLING
Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1906.

PILLARS OF ALEXANDRIA.

Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed, in his very sen-
sible and forcible address at the laying of the
foundation stone of the new Victoria College
on Friday last, described the result of instruc-
tion and education suited to the wants of a
people as a blessing to its country; producing
men who will, surely, in after days, prove pillars
to the State. Among the local notabilities present
on this occasion, was the new Vice-President of
the Alexandria Municipality, a worthy suc-
cessor to one who, during the past ten years, has
by his judicious and skilful pilotage of the
Municipal ship amongst the cosmopolitan rocks
and shoals which beset it, proved himself to
be such a pillar as the learned Sheikh has
spoken of. As regards his successor, those
Alexandrians who remember the Government
Hospital as it was twenty five years ago, before
he took it in hand, can bear witness to its
gradual transformation from an Augean Stable
to the model of good order and cleanliness it
has become. Its author has every reason to be
proud of this result as the work of his own
head and hands during more than twenty years
of patient and continuous struggle with dif-
ficulties under which many a modern Hercules
flinched, resolution, strong initiative, and orga-
nizing capacity would have succumbed. In the
early days of its transformation, the hospital,
during past years, had acquired so evil a
reputation for neglect—not to say positive
ill-treatment—of its patients, that it had be-
come a matter of daily notoriety for an Egypt-
ian Government employe, assured of death as
the result of improper treatment, when sick or
wounded, in his own insanitary house, to
choose, unhesitatingly, that certainty in pre-
ference to being sent to hospital. In fact, this
institution was as much dreaded by the sick
or maimed Egyptian as service in the Sudan
was by the Egyptian soldier. A few years of
the new regime sufficed to remove entirely this
prejudice, and the hospital became as popular
as it had, previously, been a terror. The wards
were increased and separated according to
medical or surgical requirements, and com-
fortably furnished with an ample sup-
ply of filtered water and trained native
nurses; whilst a recreation ground for the
patients was created and planted with
trees, shrubs, and flowering plants, with suit-
able walks; some remnants of the ruins of the ancient

city being added as appropriate attributes to
the supposed site of the Ptolemaic theatre.

All the above was effected by the "ex-med-
ic-in-chief," at the smallest possible expense,
during the long period of rigid economy which
followed the Liquidation of 1880; the necessary
funds being, literally, scraped together, partly
by means of a carefully administered though
scanty Budget, and partly from pecuniary
assistance rendered by observing and admiring
friends. In 1887, in token of his appreciation
of the new Egyptian régime, and of the
encouragement he had received from its
distinguished inaugurators in Cairo in the pro-
secution of his improvements, he erected an
ancient Greek column on the summit of a
conspicuous elevation within the hospital
grounds, with a suitable inscription, dedicating
it as a memorial of her late Most Gracious
Majesty, the "good" Queen Victoria, our first
British Empress, having just completed the
fiftieth year of her prosperous reign. In 1897,
the year of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee,
the energetic and sympathetic Doctor Bay
proceeded to erect the fine column which
forms the central ornament of the Municipal
Gardens adjoining the north side of the avenue
leading past the Greek Hospital to the Rosetta
Gate, now in course of completion. The shaft
of this column, alone, weighed twenty-five tons,
and the doctor was compelled to have recourse
to the Port authorities to aid him in raising
so ponderous a pillar, the site of which had
been selected with special reference to the
permanent stability of its foundations, which
are those of the wall of the ancient Bruchium.
The column was inaugurated, in the following
year, 1898, in memory of the reconquest of the
Sudan and capture of Khartoum on 2nd
September by the Anglo Egyptian forces under
Kitchener Pacha.

Not long ago the doctor transferred to his
domain two sculptured block-granite early-
Christian columns of much interest, which had,
for many years, lain in the Arsenal at the
disposal of the proprietor, unremoved in con-
sequence of the accumulated storage dues for
which he had become liable. They stand on
either side of a large sarcophagus which the
inmates of the hospital believe is intended to
awa refractory patients into obedience, as
typical of the one in Prince Ibrahim's garden
on the island of Randa, which, sixty or seventy
years ago, was employed for the temporary in-
carceration of contumacious vice-regal garden-
ers. The Scotch head-gardener of those days
assured the late Lord Lindsay that three days
in the sarcophagus, with the lid on, had "a
wonderful effect." Citizens, however, who
enjoy the confidence of the doctor, and are
aware of his merciful disposition, assure us
that he looks forward to a time, which we
trust may yet be far distant, when the great
sarcophagus is to become the repository of his
own ashes.

The association of so many pillars with the
useful work in behalf of the city of this in-
dustrious functionary, as well as a general
recognition that he is, from the Sheikh's point
of view, a veritable pillar himself of the State,
has caused him to be locally known as Colonne
Pacha. It is now many years since we visited
the ruins of the ancient fifth-century monastery
of Qila'at Sem'a, half way between Antioch
and Aleppo, and about thirty miles distant
from each, in the midst of which lie the re-
mains of the famous column on which the
Pillar Saint, Symeon Stylite, immortalized by
Pausanias, spent the last thirty-seven years
of his life until his decease in 460 A.D., at the
age of 72. He is said to have gradually in-
creased the elevation of his pillar from six to
fifty cubits (nearly the height of Pompey's
Pillar), from the summit of which he harangued
and preached to the faithful with what must
have been astentorian voice. His contemporary
biographer, Theodoret, explains the object of
Symeon in thus elevating himself on a pillar,
as being to escape from the too flattering and
obsequious honours paid him by his earthly
worshippers, as well as to end his days with
as near an approach to heaven as he could
realize. Such modesty, combined with a con-
tinuous aspiration for improvement, is proty-
pical of our medico-municipal pillar. But, as
regards the canonization of Symeon in recog-
nition of his act of devotion in seating himself
for thirty-seven continuous years on the
capital of a pillar, we feel sure that no ambi-
tion to sea, in his own person, who her St. Jean
added to the Alexandria Calendar would ever
in place our Colonne Pacha voluntarily to re-
main inactive during a single day, whilst there
is useful work to be done; much less for so
long a period as would be necessary to obtain
his canonisation. Long may he continue in
that frame of mind and the city benefit by his
activity and the wisdom of his fellow pillar in
the Commission of the Alexandria Municipality.

MEDICAL INVOICE FORMS
IN VARIOUS STYLES
J. MARGOSCHES
ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BULAC ROAD CAIRO

MAGASINS VICTORIA

EGGESTONE AND KEILL.

ENGLISH DRAPERY.

Opposite the Austrian Consulate, near the
Zizania Theatre.—Catalogue on application.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Cattle Plague.

Bovine typhus has broken out in the Kafr Zayat district.

H. M. S. Andromeda.

Our Suez Correspondent reports that H.M.S. Andromeda entered the Canal yesterday afternoon, homeward bound.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 4.45 p.m. to-day.

Quay Thief.

A native was arrested by the Customs Police yesterday for stealing a quantity of soap from merchandise on the quays.

Orwa-el-Woska.

The annual general meeting of the Moslem Benevolent Society of Alexandria (Orwa-el-Woska) will take place to-morrow.

Sandmann Opera Company.

We understand that the Sandmann Opera Company has applied for the use of the Khedivial Opera House from October 8 to 17.

Mex Quarantine Park.

The Public Works Ministry has accepted the tender of M. C. Fenerli for the strengthening and renewal of the sheds at the Quarantine Park at Mex.

Baths for Cairo.

"Al-Zaher" learns that a French company intends purchasing the Princes Club with a view to converting it into baths, which will be called "The Divonne Baths."

Anti-Rabio Institute.

The Ministry of Finance has granted the administration of the Italian Anti-Rabio Institute at Cairo the sum of L.E. 1,100 as compensation for the closing of the institute on the opening of the Government one.

Accident in Harbour.

A labourer, while working on board the Khedivial steamer Ismailia yesterday, was knocked overboard on to the pontoon by the chain of a winch and received serious injuries, which necessitated his removal to hospital.

The Post Office.

The following figures show the very remarkable growth which has taken place in the numbers of letters passing through the Egyptian Post Office during the last twenty years:—

1885, 12,500,000; 1890, 16,300,000; 1895, 22,400,000; 1900, 31,900,000; 1905, 50,700,000.

Frozen Meat Imports.

The value of the frozen meat brought to Port Said harbour from Australia and New Zealand in 1905 was L.E. 31,000 as against L.E. 19,000 in 1904. Until recently the meat was supplied almost entirely for the use of ships in transit, but a promising trade is springing up with the interior, at Cairo and Alexandria.

Alexandria and Bridge.

A writer in the "Saturday Review" mentions a letter he has received in which it is stated that bridge was played as far back as the 'seventies by the Greek colony in Manchester.

"No trumps" then counted ten per trick instead of twelve, and four aces in one hand eighty instead of 100. The "heart convention" was also known and practised. There is, too, a pamphlet in the British Museum on "Bitch," dated 1886, which gives a brief account of the game, with the rules much as they exist at present.

The members of the Greek colony at Manchester referred to by the correspondent of our London contemporary probably brought the game from Alexandria, where it is known to have been played before the 'seventies.

British Benevolent Fund.

The annual report for 1905 of the British Benevolent Fund at Alexandria shows that the cash balance in hand on the 1st of January, 1906, was £192 11s. 4d., as against £180 12s. 11d. on the 1st January, 1905. The amount subscribed by our community during the year has been £207 8s., as against £210 7s. 6d. last year, and £219 18s. 6d. the year before. In addition to the money thus subscribed special donations of £18 were received from Mr. Claude Rolo on the occasion of his marriage, and of £5 from Mr. Salomon Sasson on the occasion of the marriage of his son, and £4 16s. 10d. interest on invested funds. The total expenditure of the year was £339 9s. 9d. The sum of £124 3s. 4d. was recovered from the British and Maltese Governments and from individuals.

An Egyptian Banking Account.

Not many paupers in Egyptian workhouses have banking accounts in Egyptian banks, so when it was discovered last week that a pensioned staff sergeant named Hogue, who had been sent to the South Storeham workhouse by the military authorities at Netley, had a bankbook showing 26,941 rupees to his credit in an Egyptian bank, considerable discussion ensued. He also was the possessor of twelve portmanteaux, fifteen or sixteen suits of clothes, a Masonic apron and jewels as well as underclothes. The poor-law authorities have obtained an order from the magistrates to deduct the man's cost of maintenance whilst in the workhouse. It was stated that Hogue, who hails from St. Mary's, Kilkeny, was sent to the workhouse because he was not capable of looking after himself, and his sister is coming from Ireland to fetch him away. The guardians resolved to write to the Minister for War asking why the man was sent to them.

The record price recently paid in Liverpool for Sind Cotton grown from Egyptian seed is likely to have a healthy effect upon Indian buyers. They have hitherto regarded such cotton with distrust, being unaccustomed to purchase high grade produce. The Government had to make special arrangements in order to dispose of the crop grown last season, but the price offered by a few firms was believed to be much below the true market value. For this reason samples were shipped to Liverpool by the Bombay Department of Agriculture with a view to securing a real valuation. The result has abundantly justified the action of the Government. As 6,000 acres are under Egyptian cotton, the yield next season will be large enough to induce a brisk trade in the local market, so that the cultivator will be sure of getting proper prices and the extension of the cultivation will be stimulated.

The following donations have been received in favour of Dr. Albert Edelmann:—

G. G. Hunter Jones... L.E. 0 48 4
Delta Lodge, Tenth... " 2 —
J. Inglis and friends... " 1 7 5
H. G. Sheppard... " 1 9 0

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BAGDAD RAILWAY.

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION.

BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

(Gazette's Special Service)

LONDON, Wednesday.

The current number of "L'Energie Française" contains an interesting suggestion for the settlement of the Bagdad Railway question by submitting the same to an international conference. The writer points out that the Germans are straining every nerve to secure the maintenance in its integrity of their concession, but its possession by them is tantamount to a seizure by Germany of the Ottoman Empire.

The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent says that great importance is attached in Berlin to the advocacy of British co-operation with Germany in the construction of the railway, which Berlin expects will become as important as the Suez Canal.

The correspondent further states that no communications whatever have passed between London and Berlin on this subject, but that there is clearly no obstacle to the opening of a discussion of the matter.

GERMANY IN THE LEVANT.

In reference to the recent frontier incident, a not unknown politician observed the other day, "What we have been witnessing is the first utilisation by the German of his Turkish auxiliaries against the position of Great Britain in the East. It is the first point, remember, at which the latter is vulnerable to the pressure of a Continental Power by land. The future will attest the absolute truth of his forecast if Germany succeeds, as she intends, in permeating Syria, Palestine, and Turkish Arabia with her railways. And with this purpose in view she employed the Turk as her *avant courier*. It is not a venturesome prophecy, therefore, that any success gained by Turkey at the expense of Great Britain in the present instance would have been followed by an immediate and material advance of German influence in the Near East."

TURKS AND THE FRONTIER.

According to the latest news from Gaza ten Turkish soldiers only remain encamped south of the pillars on Egyptian territory, which the Turks allege is part of the Sultan's private property.

The authorities have summoned the chiefs of different Bedouin tribes under Ottoman rule, and made them sign a declaration to the effect that the pillars were never erected for the purpose of marking the boundary, but were merely the remains of ancient ruins; that Turkish territory stretches several hundred paces south of the pillars; lastly, that the pillars were removed by the Rameilat tribe, inhabiting the Egyptian side, as an act of revenge because they were driven two months ago from land lately registered in the Sultan's name, which they claim as theirs, and have killed from time immemorial.

In order to shift their responsibility, the Turks now allege that the pillars were purposely removed by the Rameilat and hidden to cause complications, and that when his Majesty's cruiser Minerva called they were transported on board at night time. The Egyptian telegraph poles still remain un-restored.

THE OXYRHYNCHUS FINDS.

The publication of the chief literary papyrus from the new finds will begin in Part V. of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri, to be issued in 1907, and will be continued in succeeding volumes of the same series. Meanwhile, funds are urgently needed by the branch in order to complete the excavation of all the more promising portions of Oxyrhynchus before the concession for the site is given up. For this object at least one more season's work is necessary. Subscriptions for the Greco-Roman branch should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. A. Graef, at the offices of the Egypt Exploration Fund, 37, Great Russell-street, W.C. Subscribers of one guinea are entitled to the annual volume.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN INDIA.

The record price recently paid in Liverpool for Sind Cotton grown from Egyptian seed is likely to have a healthy effect upon Indian buyers. They have hitherto regarded such cotton with distrust, being unaccustomed to purchase high grade produce. The Government had to make special arrangements in order to dispose of the crop grown last season, but the price offered by a few firms was believed to be much below the true market value. For this reason samples were shipped to Liverpool by the Bombay Department of Agriculture with a view to securing a real valuation. The result has abundantly justified the action of the Government. As 6,000 acres are under Egyptian cotton, the yield next season will be large enough to induce a brisk trade in the local market, so that the cultivator will be sure of getting proper prices and the extension of the cultivation will be stimulated.

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M. GENNADIS' DEPARTURE.

ALLEGED ATHENIAN CABAL.

The 16 presidents of the various Hellenic clubs and societies met on Monday at the Centre Hellenique, Cairo, under the presidency of M. Rostovitz, to express their deep regret at the departure from Egypt of M. Gennadis, la' Hellenic Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General at Cairo. The committee decided (1) to formally express the regret of the Greek community in Cairo at the recall of M. Gennadis; (2) to organise a banquet in honour of the Ex-Minister; (3) to open a subscription for the purchase of a valuable present to be offered to M. Gennadis in the name of the Greek community.

A committee of three, M.M. Staicoopolis, Balleni, and Athanasaki, have been charged by the community to proceed to Athens and there express to his Majesty King George of Greece and to his Government the regret of the Greek colony in Egypt at the departure of M. Gennadis.

Two telegrams expressing the regrets of the colony were despatched on Monday to the King and to the Hellenic Government.

H. E. Boutros Pacha Ghali called on M. Gennadis on Monday afternoon. Yesterday M. Gennadis returned the visit and presented M. Kallergis, his successor, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is considered that the withdrawal of M. Gennadis from the post of Hellenic Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo and his retirement from the diplomatic service are due to a political cabal at Athens of which he has been the victim.

The Khedive will attend prayers on Friday next at the Mosque of Abou el Sirri.

His Highness has bestowed the Order of the Medjidieh on Mahmoud Bey Khairy.

The following is the order in which visitors will be received at the Khedivial reception to be held at Ras-el-Tin Palace on Saturday:—

At 9 a.m.—T.H. the Princes of the Khedivial Family; the Ulema; the heads of State Administrations.

At 9.30 a.m.—The Mixed Magistracy; the Native Magistracy; naval and army officers of the rank of Bimbashand upwards; civil officials.

At 10 a.m.—Unofficial military and civil personages having the rank of Lewa or Oula Sinf Sani and upwards; naval and army officers unattached and on the retired list having the rank of Kaimakam or Miralai; unofficial civil Beys having the rank of Sanieh and upwards; the Municipal Commission.

At 10.30 a.m.—The Diplomatic and Consular Corps.

At 10.45 a.m.—Field officers of the Army of Occupation; the clergy.

At 11 a.m.—Native notables; European notables.

This reception is reserved to persons residing in Alexandria.

The military will attend in undress uniform and civilians in frock coats (redingotes).

The civil officials admitted to this reception are those having at least the rank of sub-director or an equivalent rank, and those having at least the grade of Sanieh or of Kaimakam (military), and the magistrates appointed by decree.

The Khedive will also hold a reception at the Palace on Saturday. The Princesses of the Khedivial Family and native ladies will be received from 10 to 11.30 a.m., and European ladies from 4 to 5 p.m.

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FALSE ECONOMY.

ORDERS FOR STEEL RAILS.

GERMANY GIVEN PREFERENCE.

The way in which the Egyptian Government places orders in Germany when it would be far better and cheaper to get the articles required from England is beginning to attract the attention of the English Press. The latest affair which has been noticed is the order for continental basic rails. "African Engineering" remarks:—

For the first time in their existence the Egyptian State Railways have placed an order for rails in Germany and Belgium. Price, of course, was the consideration, for nothing but price could afford an excuse for purchasing basic steel rails in preference to those of recognised qualities, whether from Germany or any other country. Such an action is, of course, to be deplored not merely on the ground of its being a loss of trade to Great Britain, but because it is a great misfortune that a system of the growing importance of the Egyptian State Railways should adopt a penny wise and pound foolish policy at the present time. Up to now these railways have been notoriously careful as to the quality of their material, although they have bought in many markets, and, especially with regard to their rolling stock, have acquired a somewhat miscellaneous assortment. Of late years a great deal of trouble and expense have been incurred in the direction of perfecting and standardising of their plant and equipment; and replacing foreign—notably American—boggy wagons by those of British make.

And now a sudden and disastrous retrogressive step has been taken by placing an order for £150,000 worth of Continental basic rails. Basic steel bears much the same relation to acid steel that Continental natural cement bears to British Portland cement. It is not to be relied upon except for certain work, although within limits apparently excellent tests can be obtained from it. The disastrous effect of the German basic steel axles on the Metropolitan Railway have afforded a convincing proof of the untrustworthy nature of this commodity. Again, the failures of basic steel boilers, even under hydraulic test pressures, and when constructed in every other respect according to accepted rules, show that for any work subject to pressure or stress basic steel should not be employed. Some months ago we gave some particulars and pictures of the effect of ordinary wear and tear on basic steel rails in America, and we reproduce from that article a picture giving sections of two of these rails after they had been in use for five months and five weeks respectively. The specimens were cut from samples of what were considered, at the time of laying perfectly sound rails. Basic steel, however, is peculiarly subject to "piping," and the samples in question were, of course, badly flawed in this manner, though the flaws were not perceptible at the time of inspection. In the Austrian boiler tests above referred to it is interesting to note that samples cut actually from the defective plates appeared when inspected, and even tested, to be sound. To employ such material on an important system like the Egyptian State Railways at a time when hundreds of thousands of pounds are being spent for the purpose of making it the finest in Africa appears to us a very false policy. It is to be presumed, however, that the authorities will hardly lay these rails on anything but branch lines and sidings where heavy traffic will not be the order of the day. The effect of the experiment will be watched with interest. We have not particulars of the exact price per ton charged for these rails, but the value of the contract was about £150,000, and there were 21,000 tons, so that it would appear that the price works out at a little over £7 per ton. If such is the case, one can hardly blame the manufacturer, whether he be German or anyone else, if the quality of the rails should prove unsatisfactory.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

PEKING, May 29.
The Chinese have replied to the second British Note evasively, but Mr. Carnegie subsequently conferred with the Wai-Wu-Pu and states that he expects that satisfaction will shortly be given. (Reuter)

LONDON, May 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir E. Grey stated that China had promised to reaffirm, formally, that the administration of the Customs would continue as at present constituted. (Reuter)

THE NATAL REBELLION.

REPULSE OF REBELS.

DURBAN, May 29.
The rebels attacked Colonel Leuchars' column, but after two hours' fighting were repulsed with seventy killed and many wounded. The Natalians had one killed and several wounded. (Reuter)

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE.

OFFICIAL FETES BEGUN.

MADRID, May 29.

A deputation of both Houses of the Cortes have presented addresses to Princess Eua offering fervent prayers for her happiness. (R.)

MADRID, May 29.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived. They travelled in an ordinary compartment, having been unable to obtain a special train owing to the confusion arising from the simultaneous arrival of numerous notabilities.

The official fêtes started to-day. The weather is superb. The city is ablaze with decorations and masses of flowers. (Reuter)

EDUCATION BILL.

FIRST CLAUSE ADOPTED.

LONDON, May 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The first clause of the Education Bill has been adopted by 365 votes to 162. (Reuter)

GENERAL STOESEL.

TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.

The Port Arthur enquiry commission has recommended that General Stoessel should be tried by Court Martial. (Reuter)

THE DUMA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.

The Duma, yesterday, disregarding the Government declaration, continued to discuss measures for the betterment of the people. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.

One hundred and eleven members of the Duma demand the equality of citizens. (H.)

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

VIENNA, May 29.

The Cabinet has resigned owing to the Emperor having sanctioned the autonomous Hungarian Customs tariff. (Reuter)

VIENNA, May 29.

Prince von Hohenlohe has resigned owing to the impossibility of concluding a Customs agreement with Hungary. (Havas)

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, May 29.

Sig. Giolitti has formed the Cabinet. Sig. Tittoni is Minister for Foreign Affairs. (Havas)

FIGHTING THE HOTTENTOTS.

BERLIN, May 29.

Frequent engagements have taken place with the Hottentots in South-West Africa. Nineteen men have been killed and twenty-one wounded, including four officers, since the 21st of the month. (Reuter)

HOME SPORT.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 29.

Derby betting, 4 to 1 against Lally and Spearmin. 10 to 1 Gorgos, Saucy, and Black Arrow. 100 to 9 Malva. 100 to 8 Picton. 20 to 1 Radium and Sarcelle. 25 to 1 Beppo and White Knight. 33 to 1 Troutbeck.

Cricket. Liverpool. Lancashire v. Notts. Lancashire won by 60 runs.

M.C.C. v. Leicestershire. Leicestershire won by 16 runs.

Surrey v. Gloucestershire. Surrey won by 10 wickets.

Brighton v. Sussex v. Derbyshire. Sussex won by 88 runs.

Cambridge University v. Northamptonshire. Cambridge won by an innings and 78 runs. (Reuter)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit within certain necessary limits, free discussion.

OUR CONSULAR SERVICE.

REPLY TO "CIVIS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—“Civis” has in his reply to my article on “Our Consuls” attempted to imitate the unparalleled feat of Sampson, to overthrow the very foundation of my argument, which rests on the three questions, which are as to I. Nationality; II. Qualifications; III. Character. His silence on Question I. implies his tacit agreement with it. To Question II. he replies that “the necessary qualifications for a Consul are more numerous than he would appear to imagine. Mere commercial knowledge is nothing—if not backed up by a knowledge of the languages and history of the locality to which he is appointed.” Herein I must beg to differ with learned counsel for the defence. History, like the majority of consular reports (which, by the bye, I have consulted in English, French, German, and Italian), is retrospective; in business, my dear “Civis,” we gamble in “futures,” never in “pasts,” no matter how brilliant they may have been. There are many wise sayings on this score, and the one that suits best the present case is, “Happy the nation that has no history.” If language and history are to be the background to the commercial knowledge of the Consul, then the best men whom the Foreign Office should appoint would be those eminent men who occupy the chairs of languages and history in our home universities.

However, in fairness to “Civis,” I will submit the following instance, which is founded on absolute fact:—I know a Consul-General from the United States of America who knew about Turkey and its languages no more than the man in the moon. All he could speak was Yankee, in fact in many ways he was as ignorant as the ordinary tourist, but with this saving virtue, “he was a business man.” Knowing neither the country nor its languages, he nevertheless set to in a practical, business way, and in a couple of years had organised a direct steamship line from New York to Turkey, had fought a corner which opposed some flour he was importing, introduced American agricultural machinery in large quantities into Asia Minor, and had by simple business experience established a strong foothold for American produce. Was this the result of history and language, or simply business capacity? The remark applies to the German, Austrian, and Italian Consulate, who have come to recognise that commerce, the exponent of a nation's wealth and labour, is the one thing worth knowing. May I ask if Germany owes her recent tremendous expansion to the knowledge of languages and history or to the more profitable one of trade?

If “mere commercial knowledge is nothing,” history and language, which “Civis” says are essential to it, show otherwise. Tyre and Sidon owed their very existence as a sea power to commercial knowledge; the languages and history of the many lands to which they extended their commerce were of no use to them in pushing their goods, for I very much doubt whether the Phœnician who landed on the shores of Britain knew much either about the language or the history of our ancestors. Venice, which is the historical replica of Tyre and Sidon, certainly did not find markets for her wares simply by her knowledge of the languages and history of the people whose lands she invaded, and where the grand old monuments of that bold Republic still testify to the commercial knowledge of her Consuls, or Bayles.

No, my dear Civis, your argument won't hold water. Trade and the deepest knowledge of it are the pillars upon which Britain rests, as other nations are finding; they are the bases, moreover, of politics and history, and certainly have had more to do with the making of language than any other factor, because of the immense interests involved. Germany has not a single warship in the Egean, nor a soldier nearer to Turkey than the Riesen Gebirge, and yet to-day her influence in Constantinople is stronger than were the guns of her North Sea fleet collectively trained on Yildiz Kiosk. And why? Simply because Kaiser, and Ambassador, and Consul have realized that “mere” commercial knowledge is the key to Asia. The Consul in his official capacity can get information which neither commercial traveller nor British manufacturer can; but how many of them do so? Their time, they say, is occupied with far more important matters, whereas as a matter of fact it is these “less” significant matters of trade that are the really important ones. Supposing the Consul, as he ought, has at his finger ends, the lowest c.i.f. quotation of our rivals and duly notifies the fact, is not this prompt information much better for British trade than the stereotyped return, which explains nothing? Let us go into details as they are in matter-of-fact life: A particular shape of spade is used by the Turkish labourer, who buys it in Istanbul at 20 piastres retail; the article is of local manufacture. The German Consul will note this, pack off a specimen to Berlin, quoting the lowest wholesale price for it, and giving details about it just as if he were the salaried agent of a hardware house. The result is that machinery wins the day over hand labour, and the next thing we see is a German-made spade on the Stamboul market selling for 15 piastres retail. And this applies not only to spades, but to everything else. The German Consul enters into the practical side of things, deals piece by piece with each article, whereas his British colleague contents himself with a general survey, which, however, overlooks the essential details.

I recognise in the Consul the salaried commercial traveller of the British nation; his sole duties, I hold, are the safeguarding, fostering, and promotion of our trade—politics are for his Embassy to deal with. The Capitulations have led the Consular Body astray from the right path of their duties, but at any rate in one province of the Ottoman Empire a reform seems looming on the horizon in this respect.

I have exhausted your patience and the ink-pot, but under the circumstances I feel I am justified in having done so. Too much history has blinded us to the great strides of our rivals. If twenty years ago Turkish trade was in our hands we must not still base our calculations on that record, but see how we stand “now” and how we shall stand in the “future.” The only way for our Consuls to tell us this is by means of commercial knowledge, le nerf de la guerre.

XENOS.

Bolkeley, May 30.

TURKEY SUSPICIOUS.

The Porte appears to view the proposed Anglo-Russian rapprochement with suspicion. Anglophobes and Russophobes alike are, a telegram from Constantinople states, united as to the necessity of impressing upon the Sultan the almost vital importance which such an event would possess in relation to Turkey.

For some years his Majesty has been actuated by the conviction that a spirit of mutual suspicion and distrust on the part of Great Britain and Russia was indispensable to the preservation of the integrity of Ottoman rule in Mesopotamia and of the authority which his Majesty still possesses over a part of the littoral of the Persian Gulf. An Anglo-Russian entente, in order to justify its title, would imply that a special understanding had been arrived at between the two countries on various debatable questions, including, amongst others, those of the Persian provinces of Irak and the Persian Gulf.

It is easy to understand, therefore, how the possibility of an entente which would presuppose an agreement on these two questions, amongst other Asian problems, is occupying the mind of Abdal Hamid, who is naturally distrustful of every regrouping of his European neighbours. In this dilemma his Majesty has begun to place his hopes in an abrupt entry on the scene of Germany, who, in his opinion, will not allow any of the Powers to minimise the authority of Turkey in the Persian Gulf.

The apprehension is also felt by the Sultan that an Anglo-Russian agreement would eventually lead to the demand for an amelioration of the conditions of the Armenian inhabitants of Anatolia. From this point, it would be a natural consequence for Great Britain and Russia to unite in the application in Mesopotamia, and also in the province of Adrianople, of a programme of reforms which should be effective in every sense of the word—a programme which Great Britain alone, amongst the Great Powers of Europe, has appeared disposed seriously to enter on.

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Societe Commerciale d'Egypte

Messieurs les actionnaires de la Société Commerciale d'Egypte sont prévenus que, conformément à l'art. 20 des Statuts de la Société une assemblée générale ordinaire aura lieu le 30 Juin 1906, à 4 h. de relevée, au siège de la Société à Alexandrie.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

- 1.—Rapport du Conseil d'Administration sur la situation des affaires de la Société.
- 2.—Rapport de Messieurs les Censeurs.
- 3.—Approbation des comptes et fixation du dividende.
- 4.—Nomination de deux Censeurs pour l'exercice 1906/1907 et fixation de leur indemnité annuelle.
- 5.—Renouvellement part tiers du Conseil d'Administration.
- 6.—Propositions diverses.

NOTA: Conformément à l'art. 37 des Statuts, tout porteur de 5 actions a droit d'assister à l'assemblée générale ordinaire.

Les actions doivent être déposées au Siège de la Société, quinze jours au moins avant l'assemblée générale, c'est-à-dire, au plus tard le 15 Juin 1906 (Art. 23 des Statuts).

Le Président du Conseil d'Administration.

M. SINADINO.

Alexandrie, le 28 Mai 1906. 28 073-2

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer et des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'à partir du 25 mai courant, l'horaire d'ouverture du Bureau Télégraphique de Gizeh, sera de 8 h. s.m. à 5 h. p.m. sans interruption.

Le Caire, le 25 Mai 1905. 23000 2-2

Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'asphaltage des rues autour de la Mosquée el Miri.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 140 (cent quarante).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés, exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 12 juin 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: “Soumission pour asphaltage des rues autour de la Mosquée el Miri.”

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 12 juin 1906 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur, (Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 29 mai 1906. 2-012-3-1

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

Siège Social RUE MOSQUEE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Une maison du Caire demande un employé sérieux âgé de 22 à 30 ans connaissant le français et l'anglais, si possible aussi l'arabe. Appointement 8 £ pour début; il faut savoir également écrire à la machine.

Une maison de la ville demande un employé comme caissier ou encaisseur, offrant de bonnes références et une garantie de 1000 £. Une maison de Nouveautés (importante) demande un commis aux écritures.

Comptable expérimenté ayant des heures disponibles désire tenir des livres ou donner des leçons à des conditions avantageuses. Bonnes références.

Une grande maison anglaise de commerce à Alexandrie demande un caissier expérimenté connaissant l'anglais.

La même maison demande un bon employé connaissant aussi l'anglais pour sa succursale au Caire.

Une maison de Nouveautés demande un 1er chef bonnetier.

Une grande maison de Nouveautés d'Alexandrie demande un aide comptable connaissant bien l'allemand.

Une autre grande maison de détail demande un employé connaissant très bien le r-yon chemiserie et bonneterie, et sachant le français et l'italien. Très belle situation.

Une maison de Port-Saïd demande un jeune homme connaissant bien le travail de bureau en général, les langues allemande et française, et si possible quelques notions d'anglais; il aurait à assister à l'expédition des bateaux comme “shipping clerk.”

Deux employés de grande Maison de Barque, disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandant à tenir des livres de commerce. Bonne références.

Un bon placier, au besoin comptable, connaissant le français, l'italien, l'allemand, l'arabe et le turc demande emploi.

Caissier comptable connaissant le français, l'anglais, le grec, le turc et l'arménien demande emploi.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétaire est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

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Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap lemon juice or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure juice of the lime fruit.

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British Aerated & Mineral Water Factory. CAIRO, Nubar Pacha-st. ALEXANDRIA, Averoff-st.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water, Pomegranate, Orangeade, Lime Juice and Soda, Champagne Cider, Lemon Squash.

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The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

Robinson's PATENT BARLEY

“A FINE POWDER”

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THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS
AND THE HEREAFTER.

To those interested in finding out what was the ancient Egyptians' conception of the Great Beyond we can recommend a careful study of Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge's recent work, just published under the title of "The Egyptian Heaven and Hell." Those students of Egyptology who have read Dr. Budge's former works, on "The Religion of Egypt" and on "The Gods of the Egyptians," will find the present composition of great assistance in following up their researches into this most fascinating subject, for it contains many important papyri and inscriptions, discovered in recent years, which are now published, for the first time. The author points out that the work is the outcome of two lectures on the Books of the Tuat, i.e., the Egyptian Underworld, or "Other World," delivered at the Royal Institution in the spring of 1904, and it has been prepared at the suggestion of many who wished to continue their enquiries into the beliefs of the Egyptians concerning the abode of the departed, and the state of the blessed and the damned. The object of all the Books of the Other World, he goes on to explain, was to provide the dead with a "Guide" or "Handbook," containing a description of the regions through which their souls would have to pass on their way to the Kingdom of Osiris, or to that portion of the sky where the sun rose, and which would supply them with the words of power, and magical names necessary for making an unimpeded journey from this world to the abode of the blessed. The principal Books of the Underworld in vogue under the 18th and 19th Dynasties were (1) Per-Am-Hor, or "The Book of the Coming Forth by Day," (2) Shat Bat Am Tuat, or "The Book of that which is in the Tuat," (3) The composition to which the name "Book of Gates" has been given.

"The Egyptian Heaven and Hell" is published in three volumes, the first of which contains the complete hieroglyphic text of the Book of Am Tuat, together with translations and reproductions of all illustrations. These illustrations, numbering 180, have been reproduced with great accuracy, and the student will find this part of the work of great value. The translations contain some very descriptive passages, and afford further evidence of the high state of culture attained by the Egyptians of old. The following, from the scene that illustrates the Fifth Division of the Tuat, which is passed through by the Sun-god during the Fifth Hour of the night, is a typical example: "This great god saith, O ye stand by your waters, who keep ward over your lands, who go round about in the pool of those who are submerged in No, pilot ye these to the lands of the sea of the Tuat, unto your waters which never dry up, and rise ye up in your lands and let me travel over you in peace. This great god saith, O ye lift ye up your weapons to your...image, and protect ye the foreheads of your maat, and perform ye your work, in order that I may be able to pass by you in peace."

Also this, concerning the story of the Nine Serpents:—"The majesty of this great god speaketh words to these male gods who are at the head of this city:—Hail, O nine forms of the divine spirits, whose faces are of flames, who are provided with your knives, burn ye up the enemies of Khepera, hack in pieces their shades, for ye are the warders of the Hidden Flesh, which is made of No, your habitation, for it is ye who dwell in the Water of Ta-thenen, and it is for you that the magical powers of Khepera came into being. They have their means of living from the word of Ra every day. The work which they do in the Tuat is to hack asunder the dead, and to cause the spirits to be destroyed."

The second volume gives the complete hieroglyphic text of the Summary of the Book Am-Tuat, and the hieroglyphic text of the Book of Gates, with translations and reproductions of all illustrations. This "Summary of the Book of what is in the Underworld" affords a clear idea of what the Egyptians of the past believed of "The Other World." We reproduce the translation of "The First Hour:—"

"This god entereth into the earth through the Hall of the horizon of Amentet. There are one hundred and twenty Atrun to journey over in this Hall before a man arriveth at the gods of the Tuat."

"The name of the first Field of the Tuat is NET-RA. He (i.e., RA) alloteth fields to the gods who are in (his) following, and he beginneth to send forth words to and to work out the plan of the divine beings of the Tuat in respect of this Field."

"Whoever shall have these made (i.e., copied) according to the similitude which is in Amentet of the Tuat (and) whoever shall have knowledge of these similitudes (which are) the copies of this great god himself, they shall act as magical protectors for him upon earth regularly and unfailingly, and they shall act as magical protectors for him in the great Tuat."

"USHEMET HATU-KHEPTI-RA is the name of the (first) hour of the night which goetheth this great god through this Hall."

The concluding volume deals with the origin of the illustrated guides to the Other World, in which the history and development of these wonderful text-books, which enable us so accurately to understand the definite ideas held by the ancients of the abode of the departed, are admirably and elaborately traced from the earliest times. We are told that the oldest of the known Books of the Dead, that is, the religious compositions which are inscribed on the walls of the chambers and corridors of the pyramids of kings Unas, Teti, Pepi I., Mer-en-Ra, and Pepi II., are without illustrations of any kind, and this fact is difficult of explanation,

for it is apparent, from the evidences we have around us, that even in these early days the Egyptians possessed remarkable artistic ability, which, it would be thought, would have manifested itself in the religious works, as it did at a later date.

To Professor Maspero we are indebted for a probable solution of the difficulty. According to him the "pyramid texts" contain formulae and paragraphs, which have the appearance of having been composed in the earliest times of Egyptian civilisation. These formulae are interspersed with others of later periods, and it is believed that, at the time when the "pyramid texts" were cut into stone, these religious compositions were intended to contain expressions of pious thought about the hereafter which would satisfy both those who accepted the ancient indigenous beliefs and those who were prepared to believe the doctrine which had been promulgated by the priests of the famous brotherhood of Ra, the Sun-god, who had made their headquarters in Egypt at Annu, i.e., On, or Heliopolis. The oldest Books of the Dead, in fact, represent the compromise arrived at under the 4th, 5th and 6th Dynasties, between the priests of the old and the new religions.

Dr. Budge must have devoted an enormous amount of time and energy to be able to present the subject in such detail, yet in so readable a form, and he deserves the thanks of all Egyptologists for the further services he has thus rendered to the cause of Egyptian research.

The printing of the hieroglyphic and drawings is admirable, as is also the text. The work is published by Messrs Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., Gerrard St. London, W., price 6s. per volume.

SOLDIERING IN EGYPT.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(From "Les Annales Antiques.")

The English Army of Occupation in Egypt numbers about 6,000 men, who are paid a shilling a day by the Egyptian Government. In a country where the wine imported from Greece and Italy is very cheap, and where spirits of all kinds can be had for a piastre, it might be imagined that the streets of Alexandria and Cairo would present a frequent spectacle of military drunkenness. On the contrary such a spectacle is very rare, at all events as far as the privates and the non-commissioned officers are concerned.

A fact perhaps still more remarkable is that the sailors from English naval warships, who are allowed to go on shore at Alexandria, almost invariably set an excellent example to foreigners and natives in their behaviour—in this presenting a sad contrast to what is often seen among our own French sailors.

What is the reason for these things? It is to be found in an admirable organisation which is extending more and more in the British Empire, and is especially active in Alexandria and Cairo. I refer to the temperance homes erected and carried on for the benefit of his Britannic Majesty's soldiers and sailors.

The English woman who loves her country has found that it is necessary to keep British soldiers as far as possible from contact with the natives of the countries where they are stationed. This contact taking place chiefly in the liquor shops, to the great detriment of the soldier's health, it is especially these that must be opposed. She has said to herself that, in order not to give subject races the spectacle of rulers whom they cannot respect, those who represent and maintain the authority of Great Britain must be intelligently occupied and constantly interested, and she has shown herself equal to the task. She has everywhere created soldiers' and sailors' homes, where the men, during their sojourn in that country or their stay on shore, can find united the greatest comfort and the most healthy recreation. Games of all kinds—billiards, football, tennis, cricket, chess, draughts, cards—a well-filled library, writing and reading-rooms, bath-rooms, etc., are all found in these homes. Alcohol is entirely forbidden there. The supervision of the ladies serving on the committee of these homes is most thorough, and the needs of the men are carefully noted and supplied.

The result of these efforts is that the discipline and the behaviour of the English Army in Egypt is beyond praise, and has produced a very favorable impression on the native Egyptians. Though the latter still dislike their conquerors, and still cherish a lively sympathy for the French, yet they feel a certain mistrust of French soldiers, owing to their intemperance.

"AU DE ROUGE."

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
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CAIRO.

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DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH
TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.
Irish Linen Sheetings.

Fine Irish Linen Frontings.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.

Irish Linen Table Cloths, assorted
widths, to suit Military messes,
Hotel and Club tables, any length
cut.

LES SOCIÉTÉS ANONYMES
EGYPTIENNES

POLITIQUE DU GOUVERNEMENT

Un de nos confrères du Caire dans un article consacré aux compensations accordées aux promoteurs d'une société anonyme, s'exprime ainsi:

Les promoteurs de sociétés ont principalement en vue, cela se conçoit aisément, le bénéfice qu'il peuvent personnellement tirer de l'affaire qu'ils se sont chargés de mener à bien. En Egypte, ce bénéfice consiste, principalement, en parts de fondateur.

C'est-à-dire que si l'affaire est bonne le bénéfice du promoteur est assuré par la valeur qu'acquiert la part de fondateur, si elle est mauvaise, la part de fondateur ne vaut rien et le bénéfice du promoteur est nul. Il a donc tout intérêt à ne s'occuper que de bonnes affaires, d'affaires d'avenir car, plus elles seront sérieuses, plus elles seront honnêtes, plus elles feront gagner d'argent aux actionnaires et plus il gagnera lui-même. C'est facile à comprendre.

En Angleterre, ce souci a été, depuis longtemps supprimé par les promoteurs. Ils gardent les parts de fondateur quand il y en a, mais ils n'en ont pas souvent parce que c'est nul. Il faut, en effet, être un imbécile pour se contenter d'un bénéfice hypothétique, alors qu'il est si simple de s'accorder une compensation immédiate en espèces sonnantes et trébuchantes. Le promoteur anglais n'est pas un imbécile; c'est un homme très pratique qui préfère dix mille livres sûres et au comptant à vingt mille livres probables dans quatre ou cinq ans; les parts de fondateur ne sont que du papier et ne lui disent rien qui vaille.

Voici, à titre de curiosité, un petit relevé des compensations accordées aux promoteurs dans les dernières affaires constituées, avec du capital égyptien, sous le régime anglais:

Egyptian Investment and Agency.
Dépenses préliminaires £2,500 syndicat de garantie 2%.

Egyptian Estates.
Dépenses préliminaires £6,000 et 20,000 parts de fondateur.

Egyptian Trust and Investment.
Dépenses préliminaires £5,000 syndicat de garantie 2%.

Egyptian Land and General Trust.
Dépenses préliminaires £4,000 syndicat de garantie 3%.

Egyptian Constructions.
Goodwill (clientèle) £30,000 ce prix comprend aussi le coût des membres du bureau. Plus pour garantie d'une partie de la souscription £6,000.
Plus 5% de commission pour garantie de 15,000 actions.

Quant au matériel existant il a été acheté à part pour la somme de £10,000 de sorte que le jour où la Société a été constituée, il est sorti plus de 46,000 livres sur £100,000 constituant son capital. Sur ces £46,000 il y a £10,000 de matériel et £36,000 de bénéfices aux vendeurs.

Il n'a pas été créé de parts de fondateur. Commercial, Industrial and Land Company of Egypt.

Il est dit dans le prospectus "que la Compagnie vendue s'est donné beaucoup de mal et de grandes dépenses pour obtenir les options qu'elle vend, toutefois, elle ne demande aucune rémunération pour ses peines et débours et, en conséquence, fixe son prix de vente à £14,000."

ci. £14,000
plus pour les dépenses préliminaires £ 9,000
pour syndicat de garantie £ 4,000

au total £27,000

Il a été créé 5,000 parts de fondateur d'une valeur nominale de £1 chacune que la Société vendue s'est assés, intégralement allouées.

Anglo-Belgian Company of Egypt, Limited.

Dépenses préliminaires £14,500 syndicat de garantie 3%.

De plus les promoteurs ont constitué la "Contract Company" chargée de percevoir des courtages, commissions et autres bénéfices directs et indirects sur toutes les affaires de l'Anglo-Belgian Company.

La Contract Company a un capital de £10,000. Or, la première affaire qu'elle a conclue avec l'Anglo-Belgian a été l'achat du Chemin de fer du Fayoum qui lui a rapporté un bénéfice de £18,000 soit près du double de son capital.

Comme on le voit, la profession de "Company promoter" est des plus lucratives en Angleterre et les promoteurs égyptiens ne perdent rien s'ils sont obligés d'aller constituer sous le régime anglais les Sociétés repoussées par le gouvernement égyptien.

Après l'exposé de notre confrère il ne nous reste rien à ajouter, nous ne pouvons qu'être de son avis.

La part de fondateur est la presque garantie de l'avenir d'une société; du reste, comme il est dit plus haut, du jour où le gouvernement se mêlerait un peu trop de ce qui ne le regarde pas, il serait bien facile et peut-être plus avantageux pour les promoteurs de sociétés, de les constituer sous un autre régime.

Le contentieux de l'Etat a voulu faire du zèle; or nous croyons que les Sociétés Anonymes égyptiennes offrent suffisamment de garanties avec leur constitution actuelle, et que le public aurait plus à perdre qu'à gagner, si on venait à changer, par de nouvelles lois, l'état de choses existant.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL,
CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.
Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.
26-11-06

SYRIAN TRADE.

BEYROUT.

In his report on the trade and commerce of Beyrouth and the coast of Syria for 1905, Mr. Drummond-Hay, Consul-General, states that the returns of foreign shipping show that, although there was a decrease in the number of British ships, their tonnage was higher than the preceding year. This was mainly due to the fact that Messrs. Westcott's (Ellerman) line of steamers called less frequently at Beyrouth. British shipping on the Syrian coast was represented chiefly by the Prince Line and Bell's Asia Minor Steamship Company. The bulk of British goods from the United Kingdom was carried by the former, which also shared with the Deutsche Levante Linie and the Belgian line of steamers Adolf Deppe, in the transport of Belgian products, consisting, chiefly of iron, including all iron materials for the Hedjaz and Aleppo railways. The latter's requirements will total about 40,000 tons before it is completed. There are besides 10,000 tons of rails and other articles being shipped for the new electric tramway at Damascus, a part of which has already been landed at Beyrouth.

A new German line of steamers, the Atlas of Bremen, will, it is expected, open a monthly service on the Syrian coast. This will bring about a keen competition between the different lines, to the advantage probably of shippers.

For the outward return voyages, British vessels had a decided advantage owing to the large quantity of barley shipped from the Syrian coast to the United Kingdom. The export returns for 1905 show that about 15,000 tons of barley were taken from this port alone, and there is every probability that this amount will be nearly doubled during 1906. In anticipation of this large demand the rolling-stock of the existing railway lines, Beyrouth-Damascus-Hauran and Rayak-Homs-Hama, has been increased to meet the grain trade. The company is even considering the adoption of the original project of a broad-gauge line to supplant the present tramway, which crosses the Lebanon Range over very steep gradients. It is not, however, likely that this scheme will be carried out in the near future, as the inevitable construction of a long tunnel under Kaneisy would necessitate a large outlay, for which the railway company is not prepared.

The Hedjaz Railway, which has now laid nearly 650 kiloms. of rails out of the 1,800 kiloms. required to reach Mecca (excluding the branch line to Haifa), will in future have all shipments of their goods landed at Haifa. This change will be followed by a considerable decrease in 1906 in the imports of rails, and coal contracts have already been signed by the Hedjaz Railroad Commission for 15,000 tons of Cardiff patent fuel to be discharged at Haifa during 1906.

It is now a much-debated question whether this new railroad, having its terminus at the port of Haifa, will injure the trade of Beyrouth, and many fear that the unsatisfactory state of the Custom House administration, at Beyrouth, combined with the heavy dues of the port company and the inability of the Beyrouth-Hama-Aleppo Line to meet the demands of trade in their traffic will, unless remedied, be most prejudicial to the interests of Beyrouth.

There was a rise in the imports of about £110,000 as compared with the preceding year, British articles alone showing an increase of £80,000. This was mainly due to Manchester goods, which maintain the preponderance of British trade.

HAIFA AND ACRE.

Mr. Acting Vice-Consul P. Abela reports as follows:—The returns of the import trade of Haifa and Acre for 1905 do not differ much from the preceding year; but those of the export trade are very high owing to an exceptionally fine harvest and to the fact that prices for cereals were favourable in Europe.

The railway from Haifa to Damascus will make many openings for British manufactures. The principal articles that would find a market in this district are oil-engines for working flour mills and for irrigation purposes, hardware, ironmongery and agricultural machinery.

Application for contracts to supply the railway with coal and other materials should be made to the headquarters of the Hedjaz Railroad at Constantinople.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

May.
Wed 30 Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Windsor Hotel. Concert by Da Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sundays 11—1 also).
Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G. P. O.
Alhambra. Italian operetta company in *Il Diavolo in Corpo*. 9.

June.
Sat. 2 Ras el-Tin Palace. H.H. the Khedive's Reception. 9.
Mustapha Range. B. R. C. (Alex.) III Class Challenge Cup Competition. Club Match and Practice. 2.30.
San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10.
Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.

Thurs. 14 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Land. First Public Auction. 10.
Thurs. 21 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Land. Second Public Auction. 10.

CAIRO.

May.
Wed. 30 Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
New Theatre Abbas. Italian Opera.

June.
Fri. 1 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizah Boys' Band.
Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Sun. 3 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Tues. 5 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Mon. 18 Shepherd's. Old Wellingtonians' Dinner. 8.30

Instrumental Concerts
Every Night
On the Verandah of the
Windsor Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA,
FROM 6 TO 12 P.M.
5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah

CATARRH OF STOMACH
RELIEVED BY PE-RU-NA.

Mde. Joseph Beaudoin, 69 Rue St. Olivier, Quebec, P. Q., Can., writes: "Peruna is wonderful for indigestion. I eat whatever I want and no longer feel any oppression."
"Having had dyspepsia for a long time and having tried various other remedies, I decided to try Peruna and with the fourth bottle of it I was perfectly cured."
"For this reason I recommend it to all those who are suffering with that terrible malady, dyspepsia."
"I hope that all who are afflicted in this way will take Peruna as I did."
The experience of Mde. Beaudoin ought to be sufficient proof to any one of the value of Peruna in cases of catarrh of the stomach. If you suffer from stomach catarrh in any of its various forms, give Peruna a fair trial, avoiding in the meantime all such indiscretions in diet as would tend to retard a cure, and you will soon be rewarded by a normal appetite and healthy digestion.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life" a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Cairo & Alexandria.

"A good article recommends itself."

HOWIE'S
Butter is no exception

Awarded Twelve 1st Prize Medals at the Khedivial Agricultural Show 1902, 1903 and 1905.

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Address:—Shubra Road, Cairo.

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

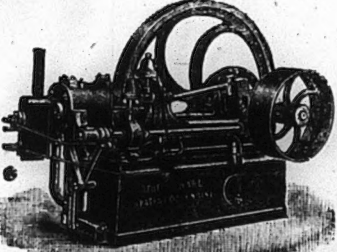
MAY 1905-1906.

	ROSAIRES.	WAD MEDANI.	DUEIM.	KHARTOUM.	BERBER.	HALFA.	ASSOUAN U.S.	ASSOUAN D.S.	ASSOUAN GAUGE.
Date. 1905	1906*	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906
1	1.08 11.55	1.28	0.16	0.33	0.77	1.05	1.09	1.44	106.04
2	1.08 11.50	1.48	0.14	0.30	0.75	1.04	1.11	1.42	105.93
3	1.08 11.50	1.55	0.14	0.30	0.76	1.02	1.10	1.40	105.80
4	1.08 11.45	1.65	0.14	0.28	0.79	1.04	1.06	1.36	105.83
5	1.09 11.40	1.65	0.14	0.25	0.80	1.00	1.04	1.34	105.79
6	1.09 11.30	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.80	0.98	1.04	1.32	105.70
7	1.09 11.22	0.14	0.13	0.33	0.77	0.99	1.02	1.30	105.61
8	1.09 11.30	0.14	0.13	0.35	0.71	0.99	1.02	1.30	105.56
9	1.10 11.20	0.13	0.13	0.35	0.70	1.00	1.00	1.30	105.52
10	1.10 11.20	0.13	0.13	0.26	0.70	1.05	1.00	1.30	105.49
11	1.09 11.30	0.12	0.12	0.24	0.70	1.08	1.02	1.30	105.43
12	1.09 11.15	0.10	0.10	0.24	0.71	1.04	1.02	1.27	105.56
13	1.08 11.11	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.70	1.05	1.02	1.22	105.30
14	1.06 11.10	0.10	0.10	0.23	0.67	1.02	1.20	105.23	105.94
15	1.00 11.06	0.10	0.10	0.21	0.70	1.02	1.20	105.17	105.90
16	0.96 11.07	0.11	0.11	0.17	0.71	1.01	1.18	105.06	105.85
17	0.97 11.12	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.73	1.00	1.16	104.94	105.83
18	0.92 11.15	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.73	1.00	1.16	104.95	105.83
19	0.96 11.15	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.75	0.98	1.16	104.90	105.79
20	0.92 11.21	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.73	0.97	1.18	104.87	105.65
21	0.45 11.27	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.74	0.98	1.18	104.04	105.59
22	0.45 11.30	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.76	0.97	1.18	104.80	105.51
23	0.52 11.40	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.79	0.97	1.20	104.68	105.43
24	0.51 11.47	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.77	0.97	1.20	104.62	105.35
25	0.56 12.10	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.9	0.77	0.96	1.18	104.54
26	0.52 12.80	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.76	0.95	1.18	104.47	105.15
27	0.48	0.12	0.12	0.07	0.94	1.20	104.40	105.07	105.00
28	0.48	0.12	0.12	0.72	0.95	1.04	104.28	104.87	104.87
29	0.48	0.13	0.13	0.70	0.96	1.04	104.21	104.82	104.82
30	0.20	0.13	0.13	0.70	0.95	1.04	104.16	104.80	104.80
31	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.74	0.96	1.04	104.12	104.80	104.80

*To bring Rosaires readings from January 3, 1906, into agreement with those of previous years deduct 11m. 83c. from 1906 readings.

ENGLISH MADE PETROLEUM ENGINES.

FOR
PUMPING WATER
IRRIGATION
ELECTRIC LIGHTING
WORKING MILLS
AND
DRIVING MACHINERY



THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.
EASY TO MANAGE.
SIMPLE

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 29 mai 1906 à 5 h. p.m. sous la présidence de Mr. le Dr. Schiess Pacha.

Présents MM. Ahmed Pacha Yehia, Mansour Bey Youssef, Soliman Bey Abani, Dr. G. Valentin, G. Zervoudachi, membres W.P. Chataway, Administrateur, S. Sedky Bey, Secrétaire.

La Délégation décide de réserver le lot No 21 à l'Ibrahimieh pour y établir un poste pour le service des pompiers et proposera à la Commission l'ouverture d'un crédit de L.E. 100 pour la construction d'un kiosque qui y sera érigé à cet effet.

Elle autorise une dépense de L.E. 100 pour la réparation de la pompe à vapeur automobile. De l'avis conforme du Comité des Plantations, un crédit de L.E. 1000 est accordé pour l'achat de plantes et boutures destinées aux parcs ; un reverbera à 4 branches sera installé dans la nouvelle paro de la rue d'Allemagne.

La Délégation autorise l'empiétement en chafk d'une partie de la rue "Joseph Hakim", à la condition que le propriétaire consente à participer à la dépense pour moitié.

Elle demande aux services un devis pour la construction d'une route en chafk conduisant aux bords de M. Polakoff à l'Ibrahimieh.

Une dépense de L.E. 23 pour l'asphaltage des écuries de Fleming est autorisée.

La Délégation adjuge à Mr. Ramadan Joussef au prix de L.E. 300 les travaux de construction d'un chalet de nécessité à la rue Ebn Toulun ; à Mr. Dibari, au prix de L.E. 598, les travaux de construction d'un mur de soutènement et de dallage de la rue Bahari Bey, et à Mr. Moscatelli, les travaux de dallage de la rue Haidawi.

Elle renvoie à l'examen des services une plainte de divers résidents et propriétaires de Moharrem Bey au sujet d'un projet prêt aux autorités sanitaires tendant à la construction d'un hôpital consacré aux maladies contagieuses dans le voisinage de leur quartier.

La Délégation autorise une dépense de L.E. 62 environ pour acheter les travaux d'empierrement en caillasse de la rue Victoria à Ramleh.

Sur la proposition du Comité du Musée, la Délégation décide d'écrire une lettre à S.E. le ministre de l'Intérieur pour le prier de vouloir bien intervenir auprès du ministre de la guerre à l'effet d'obtenir la démolition du fort placé sur la colline Est de la catacombe de Com-el-Chogafa, en vue d'y pratiquer des fouilles, fort qui avait été déjà mis à la disposition du Musée pour les besoins du service.

La séance est levée à 8 h. p.m.

ASSOCIATION DU COMMERCE D'IMPORTATION.

Dimanche matin à 10 h. a eu lieu l'assemblée générale de l'Association du Commerce d'Importation.

Communication a été donnée du rapport sur les travaux de l'exercice écoulé.

Dans ce rapport, le Comité s'est préoccupé de certains abus auxquels donne lieu le régime actuel de la livraison des marchandises expédiées par Chemin de fer. L'Administration se contente pour la livraison des marchandises de la remise pure et simple du récépissé sans exiger aucune signature.

Il arrive que des destinataires de mauvaises foient avoir reçu la marchandise alors même que le récépissé leur avait été envoyé par lettre recommandée.

Le Chemin de Fer dans ce cas peut bien prouver la livraison, mais il ne peut établir à qui il a livré.

L'attention du Comité a été également attirée sur les dates inscrites sur le récépissé.

Le chemin de fer inscrit sur le récépissé la date du jour où le récépissé a été remis au porteur du transport. Cette date est quelquefois postérieure d'un jour ou deux à la véritable date d'expédition et il en résulte que le destinataire prenant la date du récépissé pour celle de l'expédition, est amené à se tromper sur le jour probable d'arrivée et paie quelquefois du magasinage auquel il ne s'attendait pas.

Des observations sont aussi parvenues au Comité au sujet du tarif de magasinage du chemin de fer au Ghabari et au Cairo pour marchandises retirées au retard, tarif qui représente pour certains colis légers tels que certaines caisses de sucre, d'amidon, etc., une charge très lourde.

Pour ce qui concerne les ponts sur le canal Mahmoudieh, un délégué du Comité s'est occupé de cette question comme membre d'une commission chargée d'étudier l'augmentation des ponts sur le Canal.

Cette Commission réunissait des représentants des Administrations intéressées ainsi qu'un représentant du Commerce d'Exportation.

En raison du développement du trafic, les ponts existants étant devenus insuffisants, leur augmentation est absolument nécessaire, et la Commission précitée a proposé la construction de deux nouveaux ponts et le remplacement du pont Ibrahim par un pont plus large. Les ministères compétents ont du reste déjà approuvé en principe ces propositions et il est probable qu'on passera à l'exécution, lorsque les administrations compétentes se seront mises d'accord quant aux contributions à la dépense.

Beck & Co's Pilsener Beer

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER BREMEN.

FEARS NO HOMER COMPETITION FOR QUALITY N.B. — Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good circles.

Beware of evilly disposed competition unning down this very

SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER.

TRIBUNAUX MIXTES

Affaire du Pharmacien Robert de Feldman.

Le pharmacien Feldman a comparu hier devant le tribunal, accusé d'avoir manqué d'exécuter une ordonnance telle qu'elle avait été prescrite par le médecin, en falsifiant et adulterant le médicament qu'elle devait contenir.

Cette poursuite était faite à la requête des Services sanitaires, qui demandaient la fermeture de la Pharmacie du délinquant.

Le Tribunal a condamné ce pharmacien peu honnête à seulement P.T. 10 d'amende.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Cairo, Mardi 29 Mai.

A Londres, le Consolidé anglais a baissé hier de 1/4 de livre à 89 1/2; L'Unifiée a, d'autre part, perdu 3/8 à 103 7/8. La National Bank et l'Agricole ont reculé de 1/8 à 26 1/4 et 9 7/8. La Daira est restée invariée à 17 3/8, de même que la Delta Light à 12 1/4.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien est demeurée inchangée à 772. La Banque d'Athènes a encore réaffecté de 1 franc à 149.

Sur notre marché des valeurs, la réaction, qui s'était dessinée hier vers la clôture par suite de réalisation, s'est accentuée ce matin, et nous avons à enregistrer des cours plus faibles sur presque toute la ligne.

La National Bank a fléchi à 26 1/32. L'Agricole est revenue à 9 13/16. Le Comptoir Financier a faibli à 5 15/16 l'action ancienne et 5 13/16 la nouvelle. La Banque d'Athènes a rétrogradé à 149 et la Banque d'Orient à 134 1/2.

L'action Crédit Foncier a été cotée 776 et l'obligation à lots ancienne 321 1/2. La Daira est revenue à 17 3/8 1/4.

La Delta Light a perdu son avance d'hier à 12 1/4, ainsi que la Nile Land à 14.

Les Jouisances Baux du Cairo ont reculé de 260 et 257 et l'Union Foncière de 6 9/16 à 6 1/2. L'action Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux s'est traitée aux environs du pair et la part de fondateur entre 60 et 62.

La part de fondateur Agricole du Nil a clôturé à 7 et les Omnibus à 27. L'action Allotment a faibli à 3 1/2; la part de fondateur est restée à 139.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich ont fléchi à 15 7/8 l'ancienne et 15 1/16-1/8 la nouvelle. Les Baehler ont débuté à 5 1/2 pour finir à 5 3/8.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont été ramenés de 4 3/8 à 4 1/16 et les Hooker de 1 1/8 à 1 3/32. La part de fondateur Batares a baissé à 9 7/8. Les New Egyptian ont clôturé à 27 sh. 9. Les Glymenopolis à 1 1/2 et les Sucreries à 19.

Les actionnaires de la Nile Cold Storage Co. sont convoqués en assemblée générale extraordinaire pour le mercredi 6 juin prochain, à 5 h. p.m., aux bureaux de la Société au Cairo, à l'effet de ratifier les résolutions prises le 19 mai courant relativement à la réduction du capital social de £50,000 à 40,000, ainsi qu'à la modification des Statuts concernant la proportion attribuée aux parts de fondateur dans les bénéfices.

Le "Journal Officiel" publie, dans son numéro du 26 Mai, le décret khédivial, l'acte préliminaire d'association et les statuts d'une nouvelle Société anonyme formée sous la dénomination de "Société Générale d'Electricité et de Mécanique".

Le capital social est de £50,000, représenté par 12,500 actions de £4 chacune.

Il est, en outre, créé 4,500 parts sans désignation de valeur qui sont réparties entre les fondateurs, savoir : MM. Georges Nungovich bey, Eugène Nahman, G. Maroni, Alfred Campos, A. Landauer, Elie Pihá bey et Roberto Levi.

Ces parts auront droit à 40 % des bénéfices nets après les prélèvements statutaires.

Le premier conseil d'administration est composé de MM. Georges bey Nungovich, E. Nahman, G. Maroni, Alfred Campos et Elie Pihá bey.

Les journaux de Paris rapportent que depuis le 6 Mai, les 39,000 obligations nouvelles de 500 francs 3 1/2 %, numéros 400,001 à 430,000 du Crédit Foncier Egyptien sont admises aux négociations de la Bourse de Paris au comptant.

Par suite, le nombre des obligations 3 1/2 % de la dite Société, négociables sur le marché parisien, se trouve porté de 400,000 à 430,000.

Supplément Commercial et Financier

"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l'"Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot antichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc. etc.

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

Pour de plus amples informations, s'adresser au directeur de l'"Egyptian Gazette".

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVAGES.

May 29.

Marie Reine, Greek s. capt. Papalas, Smyrna, Homsy.

Alep, Turk. s. capt. Demetrio, Alexandrette, Eng. Viterbo.

Singapore, It. s. capt. Cassovich, Messina and Beyrouth, Florio Rubattino.

May 29.

Congo, Fr. s. capt. Bourge, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.

Recino, Aust. s. capt. Colasis, Gurasovich.

May 30.

Graigne, Brit. s. capt. Henry, Port Talbot, Barber & Son.

Kossir, Brit. s. capt. Winter, Messina and Port Said, Khedivial Mail.

DEPARTURES.

May 29.

Rossia, Russ. s. capt. Dabovich, Port Said, Syria and Odessa.

Sappho, Brit. s. capt. Wing, Hall.

AVIS

L'Agent de la compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapour et de commerce à l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du respectable public que l'arrivée du vapeur Tchikatchoff d'Odessa, Constantinople et Pirée, le vendredi 1er juin, et son départ pour les mêmes destinations le mardi 5 juin, ont été ajournés.

Un avis ultérieur fera connaître l'arrivée et départ du susdit paquebot. 28016-1

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"SIMPLE FACULTE"

Coton Liv. Juil. P.T. 16 1/4 à 17 1/2

Gr. de cot. Juil. 1 25/40 à 1 33/40

"STALLAGE"

Coton Liv. Juil. P.T. 32 1/2 à 35

Gr. de cot. Juil. 3 20/40 à 3 30/40

"DOUBLE"

Coton Liv. Juil. P.T. 11 1/4 à 12 1/2

Gr. de cot. Juil. 1 10/40 à 1 15/40

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.B.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. tal. 21 7/32 à —; plus bas pour juil. 21 1/16 à —.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. 70 3/4 à —; plus bas pour juil. 69 3/4 à —.

Remarques

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—La faiblesse s'est accentuée sur la vieille récolte et la clôture a eu lieu en baisse et en mauvaise tendance. Le novembre par contre, est resté soutenu.

Graines de coton.—La séance a fini en reprise marquée et les dispositions du marché semblent être favorables à l'article.

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 29 mai 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 5h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 21 1/16 Livraison Juiliet

" 16 1/16 " Novembre

" 16 1/32 " Janvier

" 16 23/32 " Mars

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, castrs

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 1h. p.m.)

Tal. 21 1/16 Livraison Juiliet

" 16 23/32 " Novembre

" 16 1/4 " Janvier

" 16 3/4 " Mars

Marché ferme

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

30 mai 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 29 mai: Calme et inactif.

Graines de coton.—Sans changement Disponible

Mit-Affé—68 1/2

Haute-Egypte—67 1/2

Béhera—Fermes

Qualité Saida.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Béhera : — " 102 à 101

Fèves.—Sans affaires

Saida : disponible : —

Rayon : disponible : —

Qualité Saida Cond. Saha F.T. 102 à 104

Leblanc.—Soutenu

Disponible : Rian

Cond. Saha P.T. 95 à 100

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 11470rs. 582.

Prix P.T. — à — cond. franco wagon. Contre même jour l'année passée c.s. 3,607.

Exportation du 29 mai dep. le 25 mai

Coton Bal. 950 Bal. 3311

Gr. de cot. Ard. 6517 Ard. 17221

Fèves " " " "

Exportations probables de la semaine :

Coton Bal. 7,000 9,600

Graines de coton Ard. 40,000 45,000

Fèves " " 5,500

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON

(BASE-EGYPT)

Province Béhera

Damanhour. — De P.T. 235 à 287 1/2

Fair-Zayat — De P.T. 287 1/2 à 375

Tantah. — " 285 " 370

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES

PAIX FRANCO-STATION : DISPONIBLE TICKET

Graines de coton Aff P.T. 68 1/2 à P.T. —

" Haute-Egypte " 67 1/2 " " "

Béhera " " " " "

Fèves Saida " " " " "

" Béhera " " " " "

Orges " " " " "

Mais " " " " "

Lentilles " " " " "

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantar : 5,864,774

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,510,186

Contre même jour en 1905 :

BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER

Coton — S/B 789

Graines de coton — sacs 5339

Béhera — " 486

Fèves Saida — " 4227

Béhera — " —

Orges — " 7

Mais — " —

Lentilles — " —

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantar : 6,132,112

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,413,966

CONTRATS (11 h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Cotons F.G.F.B.

Novembre Tal. 16 11/16 à 23/32

Janvier " 16 15/32 " 1/2

Mars " 16 23/32 " 3/4

Juillet " 21 1/32 " 1/16

Août " 21 3/32 " 1/8

Graines de coton

Nov.-Déc.-Jan. P.T. 62 25/40 à 30/40

Juin " 70 " —

Juillet " 70 2/40 " —

Août " 71 5/40 " —

Fèves-Saida

Sept.-Octobre P.T. 138 — à 110

REMARQUES

Cotons : Récolte Actuelle. Le juillet a ouvert à 20 7/8, mais sur un peu de demande surgie tout à coup il est monté à 21 pour réagir légèrement ensuite. Le novembre est toujours ferme.

Graines de coton : Récolte actuelle. — Premier cours. Juillet P.T. 70 1/2; peu d'affaires.

Fèves-Saida : Nouvelle Récolte : Marché nul.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Banks' Banks'

buying selling

London cheque. — 97 1/2 97 1/2

" 3m. bank paper — 96 97

" 3m. house paper — 96 97

Paris cheque — 387 388 1/2

" 3m. bank paper — 385 386 1/2

" 3m. house paper — 385 386 1/2

Switzerland cheque — 387 388 1/2

" 3m. bank paper — 383 384

Germany cheque — 476 477 1/2

" 3m. bank paper — 471 472

Italian cheque — 387 389 1/2

Vienna & Trieste cheque — 408 407 1/2

Constantinople cheque — 88 1/2 89 1/2

* Less one per mille brokerage

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

NAME OF COMPANY Making up Latest

May 8 May 18

Central Egypt Exploration 1 1/2 1 1/2

Corporation of W. Egypt. 25/32pm 25/32

Egypt Mines Explor. Synd. 5/6 5/9 6/3

Egyptian Options 1 1/2 1 1/2

Egypt and Sudan Mining Synd. 1 1/2 1 1/2

Egypt Trust and Invest. 4pm 4pm

Nile Valley Block E. 1 1/2 1 1/2

Nile Valley (New) 2 7/8 7/8

North Nile Valley 2 7/8 7/8

Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Synd. 2 7/8 7/8

Sudan Explor. (10s. Shares) 1/6 1/6

Sudan Mines 1/6 1/6

Um Rus Gold Mines. 9/32 9/32

United African Explor. 1 1/2 1 1/2

Extérieur.

Dépêches particulières du 29 mai 1906

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton: Etat du Marché.—Faible et en baisse

Disp.—F.G.F. 10 1/2 (sans changement)

Futurs mai : 10 9/64 (10/64 de baisse)

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Fèves.—Sans affaires

Graines de coton.—Calmes

Fèves.—Marché nul

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

COTON AMERICAIN

Futurs juil. août : 5 88 (7 points de baisse)

oct.-nov. : 5 65 (5 points de baisse)

Disponibles 6 15 (5 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

Midling Upland : 11.70 (20 points de baisse)

Futurs juil. : 10.88 (20 points de baisse)

oct. : 10.52 (4 points de baisse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 16,000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 24 000

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

du mois de juin 1905

Da Coton Graines de coton Fèves

1, S/B 434 Ard. 2,785 ardebs 3,109

2, " 360 " 2,024 " 1,548

3, " 698 " 4,888 " 1,667

4, " 169 " 1,764 " 1,513

5, " 885 " 6,502 " 1,836

6, " 698 " 2,480 " 2,106

7, " 131 " 2,451 " 1,635

8, " 276 " 1,890 " 1,063

ARCHITECTURE AND PROGRESS

MR. WILLIAMS' LECTURE.

The following are some extracts from the interesting lecture on the above subject delivered by Mr. R. Williams, F.R.I.B.A., under the auspices of the A. L. M. and D. S. on Monday :-

At a time so remote as to defy comparison, there dwelt in this land men who practised architecture on a scale so vast as to command, even to-day, the wonder and admiration of the world. Ages upon ages have passed away and the land has been subject to alternations of seasons of famine and of plenty, but the great monuments remain to tell us of the seasons of plenty, for we may assume, with truth, that none of the great buildings of ancient Egypt were built by a famine-stricken people. Once more has the cycle come round. We are again in a season of plenty. Like a full flood of the Nile, warmed by a strong autumn sun, making life to spring forth anew, there flows over this wonderful land of Egypt a wave of great prosperity, the signs of which are read in the great activity in building and the upward march of land values.

We live in strenuous times. Our thoughts and our lives fly like a weaver's shuttle. We have hardly time to give heed to the transformation scene that is going on around us. On all sides the great towns are being extended, the older parts being partially pulled down and rebuilt and the streets widened; new towns are springing up in the Sudan and elsewhere. So great is the activity that we have scarcely time to ask ourselves whether we are doing that which is worth doing.

There is nothing mysterious about architecture, but much mystery lies in the phantasmagoria of applied ornament, rightly named in Alexandria "Fantasia," but sometimes misnamed architecture. Let us, however, contemplate, as Ruskin would have us do, for, at least, a few minutes. In Egypt we can go a very long way back into the silent ages of the past and here we find, more truly than, perhaps, anywhere, save in nature herself, those sermons in stones, graven by a strange and wonderful people, which, in a character at once as beautiful as it is profoundly ornamental, tell us of the doings of nations whose polity was old when, as yet, the Briton was in the palæolithic state.

Whether an ancient Egyptian was the first architect it may be difficult, perhaps impossible, to tell, but we may believe with Professor Petrie that it was "this inherent power for design and decoration which made the Egyptian the father of the world's ornament." The first ornamentist was probably the son of the first architect; especially may this be true when we remember that ornament and building went together in the ancient architectural works of the Egyptians, for it is mainly upon the walls and the columns of their buildings that the ornament of the Egyptian fathers is found.

In this practice of ornamenting their construction the Egyptian architects provide us, at the outset, with a good definition of architecture, which, however, like all definitions, is difficult to put into terms. Summat, the ancient Egyptian architect, a picture of whose statue is given in Petrie's History of Egypt, would probably say to his students: "In good building, the materials should be of the best and frankly acknowledged; if you will have ornament then ornament your construction, never hide your construction by ornament."—a definition as true as it is old, but in practice to-day far more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

In this definition, that was the outcome of their practice the old Egyptian architects showed themselves to be artists par excellence. How long they had practised is, as yet, a mystery. One of their oldest buildings, the Pyramid of Cheops, shows no crude beginnings of the art of building as of a nation in its childhood. We can find no graduated steps which arrive at the beautifully jointed and exquisitely worked blocks of granite lining the interior of the king's chamber. This work seems rather to be the work of men to whom mere weight and size was as nothing, men who handled blocks of 20 or 30 tons of granite as a child might handle a box of wood bricks. Moreover, great size and weight was no bar to the truth and beauty of their manipulative skill. The only drawback to this beauty of execution is a slight deterioration of the workmanship, noticed by Professor Petrie, and which took place after the death of the old architect—an incident which shows, in passing, that even 7,000 years ago the architect or chief constructor was an absolute necessity.

How long the forerunners of those wonderful pyramid builders took to arrive at their perfection of workmanship and unrivalled skill in the handling of material, we cannot tell; whether their architectural schooling was spread over hundreds or thousands of years, we cannot now compute; whether those mysterious builders of the Nile valley were indigenous to the soil or came from other or lost lands (as the case of the supposed Atlantis buried under the Atlantic Ocean), and whether they brought with them a long, used system of architecture we do not know. But what we do know is that those men who lived in those far-off ages built and built to last, even as one of their old poets wrote 3,000 years ago:

I built for thee a temple of millions of years,
Holding for thee the pylons of stone unto completion,
Setting up for thee their masts myself,
Bringing for thee obelisks of Elephantine,
I have caused eternal stones to be brought.

(Petrie)

(To be continued)

A SYRIAN ADVISER OF THE SULTAN.

During the Tabah dispute a correspondent at Constantinople discussed with a Syrian official, who is high in the Sultan's favour, but privately holds Liberal views, some of the points involved. In the course of the interview the Syrian said:—

If you had only allowed us to remain under Mehmet Ali we should have been a province of Egypt, enjoying the most perfect freedom, whereas now we are ground down under the heel of the Turk, whom we despise. Free Syria, give it autonomy, or let it be annexed to Egypt, and you will see the country prosperous beyond conception in less than a decade. Your Government has gone the wrong way to work in the Akabah question. You should have worked through Izzet Pasha, who is a Syrian, and through his friends the Mahame brothers, also Syrians. They would have arranged the recall of Ghalz Mukhtar Pasha and of his son Mahmoud Pasha, who are both working the German propaganda in Egypt, and who are winning over the young Egyptian party to the German cause. Had your Embassy been well informed they would have secured the support of Izzet, who foresees the early fall of the Sultan, and is ready to worship the rising sun. He is undecided whether to cast in his lot with Youssef Izzidin, the son of Abdul Aziz, or with the young son of Abdul Hamid, Burhaneddin. The latter is favoured by the Mahame brothers, who are exceedingly wealthy, and they have persuaded the Sultan to nominate an Italian officer as his Governor, and on the Sultan's death they would make a bold bid to place the young Prince on the throne, to the exclusion of all the elder members of the family. Izzet rather favours the son of Abdul Aziz, and is already in close relations with him, unknown, of course, to his Royal master. He has, however, an open mind on this as on any other question where money may be made.

Izzet Pasha knows the condition of the Syrian army, none better. At his word that army would refuse to act. He is president of the Mecca Railway. At his order that line would be stopped. Izzet is undoubtedly the ablest man in Turkey and the most unscrupulous. Act with him, and you can do what you please. Pay him his price, and the Syrians will range themselves on the side of England, the Akabah difficulty will vanish, autonomy can be granted to Macedonia and a Constitution to the Empire. Pay him his price, guarantee him his position (his life he knows no one can guarantee), and you will have the ablest intriguer in Europe your most devoted servant. In dealing with Izzet do not forget Mahmoud Pasha, the son of Ghalz Mukhtar. Mahmoud is the ablest soldier in the Empire; he is more, he is absolutely honest and a man who never spares himself where work is concerned. Recall Mahmoud Pasha through Izzet's influence and have him made Minister of War. You would find the Turkish army in twelve months a perfect fighting machine. You may say this sounds too fantastic to be possible. I reply, read the history of Turkey, even of the past century, of the past thirty years, and then tell me if my scheme is fantastic. It will cost money, it is true. So do your repeated naval demonstrations. The deposition of Abdul Aziz cost Midhat and his associates less than £20,000. Prizes have gone up since Herr Krupp conquered Turkey, but I am sure that your statesmen could arrange this affair satisfactorily for less than a quarter of a million sterling. Could money be better invested? A Constitution for the Ottoman Empire, autonomy for Macedonia and Syria, financial control over the country, and the Eastern Question laid to rest without war and without a Conference. Surely the scheme is worth an effort.

BEER AND OLYMPIA.

THE FAILURE OF THE GERMANS AT THE GAMES.

German writers, commenting on the failure of German athletes to carry off signal honours from the recent Olympic contests, assert emphatically that the chief cause of the low standard of their physical achievements lies in the beer-drinking habits, which are to a large extent sapping the national vigour.

Beer drinking commences with the German youth in his student days, when, at the festive student meetings, the regulations of the student corps makes the consumption of a certain fixed amount of beer compulsory. The "beer habit" is, several German writers agree, the cause of the various typical traits which handicap the German athlete. It prevents him from acquiring the tautness of muscle which distinguishes his English and American opponents; it not only gives rise to superfluous fat, but seriously affects the heart, the sport organ par excellence.

At present there is a movement for repressing the Anglicising of the German youth, who, indeed, has little inclination towards the hygienic personal habits of the Britisher and his moderation in drinking.

The Nile Flotilla Co., Ltd.

REGULAR AND FREQUENT

TRANSPORT SERVICE ON RIVER AND CANAL

CUSTOMS-CLEARING & FORWARDING

Offices—LONDON, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

SUNSET OVER THE NILE.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard writes in the June "Pall Mall Magazine" an interesting chapter on modern Egyptian research, and, with many beautiful photographs the article contains by supplying the following descriptive word-picture:—

Come, let us sit for an hour on this verandah at the very edge of the Nile. The sun is sinking beyond the western hills. Its great and glowing ball looks almost as though it were falling through that clear and azure sky, so rapidly does it appear to reach the low brown ridge yonder to the west. See, it rests there for a moment, like the golden symbol of its disc on the stone brow of an Egyptian god, then slides behind it and is gone.

Now the eastern slopes of the hills become veiled in shadow, but on the placid waters of old Nile a glow still lingers, while the opposing mass of rugged cliffs, that hides the sepulchres of so many mighty kings and queens, stands up as scarred and grim as it did upon that night when the first of the Pharaohs who lie yonder—no, I am wrong, modern research has provided them with glass cases in the new museum—who lay yonder, looked upon its frowning face and decreed that there in the place of the setting sun, there in the house of Osiris, God of the Dead, he would lie asleep at last.

The cliffs fade, but, made glorious by that wonderful glow, a crowded ferry boat can be seen crossing the stream to Luxor; the great hawks, too, sacred once to Horus, gather its light upon their wings as they float past. Between the foot of the western hills and the bank of the Nile rises a grey and ghostly mist that clings most thickly about the dense green of the palms and growing crops.

Out the town upon our left comes a constant clamour of noisy, chattering fellahs, barking dogs, and braying asses. Along the path below the verandah stroll three great Sudanese, remarkable for their tangled, mat-like hair. A little while ago these men were fighting us, but now they are chiefly anxious to dispose of shell necklaces at whatever price they can get for them.

They go on, and a blind boy thrusts his sightless orbs between the bars, and remarks insistently that you, the Englishman, whom he has smelt out in some mysterious way, are both his father and his mother and most of his other relatives. His much troubling is satisfied with hakaheesh, and he departs, leaving us to watch a Nile boat gliding by, its oars splashing gently in the water, for the wind has fallen with the sun, its long, sloping, pennon ended spar looking like a line against the sky of primrose flushed with pink. The frogs begin to croak their farewell to the day, or their welcome to the dark. Then of a sudden the whole firmament seems to flare up, to be filled with overflowing light—a last reflection, perhaps, from the desert sands as the sun sinks beyond them, that vanishes almost as quickly as it appeared: yes, grows gray and seems to die like a living thing, while high in the vast arch above springs forth a glittering star. It is night.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	...	...	...	E.
Force of Anemometer	...	...	...	15
State of Sea	...	...	...	Slight
Barometer corrected	...	...	...	29.4
Evaporation	...	...	...	2.4
State of Clouds	...	...	...	1/4 clouded
During 24 hours ending 5 a.m.	...	...	...	...
Max. Temp. in the shade	...	...	...	35
Min. do.	...	...	...	17
Humidity of the air	...	...	...	78
Heat of the sun	...	...	...	49
Heat of the air	...	...	...	0.65
Moon rise	...	...	...	10.48 a.m.
" set	...	...	...	12.1 p.m.

REMARKS.

Yesterday's weather, which left nothing to be desired in the daytime, was remarkable for a sudden change at 9 o'clock, when the wind veered from E. to W. and the air became highly charged with electricity. Vivid flashes of lightning and heavy rolls of thunder followed, and the gathering clouds soon furnished rain, the rainfall amounting to 0.05 in. At midnight, however, the weather settled again, and the morning opens with a cool atmosphere, and a light easterly breeze blowing. The glass shows a tendency to fall.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

For the 24 hours ending 5 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. Temp. in the shade.	Min. Temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. Temp. in the shade.	Min. Temp. in the shade.
Port Said.....	37	18	Morocco.....	40	18
Suez.....	33	19	Algeria.....	—	—
Helwan.....	33	18	Sakina.....	33	13
Ghizeh.....	33	14	Khartoum.....	40	29
Assiout.....	41	19	Wad Medani.....	—	—
Assouan.....	49	24	Duisin.....	41	25
Wady Halfa.....	49	19			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp. of Sea
Trieste.....	764.4	Calm	23
Malta.....	764.3	Slight	22
Brindisi.....	760.8	Moder.	23
Athens.....	761.9	Almost calm	23
Falmouth.....	759.7	Almost calm	24

PHASES OF THE MOON.

May 1 First Quarter	9.7 p.m.	5.13	6.31		
" 8 Full Moon	4.10 p.m.	5.7	6.36		
" 15 Last Quarter	9.3 a.m.	5.3	6.40		
" 23 New Moon	10.1 a.m.	4.58	6.45		
" 31 First Quarter	9.34 a.m.	4.55	6.50		

THE SUN.

Rises a.m. Sets p.m.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 21.

All ranks of the Inniskilling Dragoons will be pleased to learn that Major G. K. Ansell, who met with a very serious accident whilst polo playing at the Curragh, a few days before the regiment left Ireland for Cairo, has been pronounced out of danger, and is now on the highway to recovery.

The details of the Inniskilling Dragoons, left at Ballinacloy when the regiment went to Egypt, have been formed into a depot squadron until the Queen's Bays return home from South Africa. The depot squadron is to be kept at the strength of a reserve squadron.

In recognition of their services in the operations of last year in the Bah-el-Ghazal Province, Captain A. Sutherland, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Captain S. K. Flint, Royal Fusiliers, have been promoted brevet majors. Had Major W. Boulnois, Royal Artillery, survived, he would have been recommended to the King for suitable recognition. It may be recalled that whilst Governor of Bah-el-Ghazal Province, he successfully carried out operations against the Niam-Niams and other cannibal tribes in the Upper Nile regions, and died shortly afterwards. He has had a worthy successor in Captain and Brevet Major Sutherland, who rendered very valuable service in the pacification of the province. It was not his first service in the field, as he served with the gallant "Jocks" in the Tchi Expedition, 1897-98 (medal with clasp). Captain and Brevet Major Flint is an officer who has fought his way up from the ranks, and has five campaigns in the Sudan to his credit.

On the 23rd prox. Brevet Colonel F. Amber, Lancashire Fusiliers, will vacate the command of the 2nd Battalion at Fermoy, on the completion of four years at its head. Colonel Amber has been connected with the Fusiliers since January, 1880, when he joined the old 20th East Devons—as they were then designated—became captain in 1889, major in 1898, and lieutenant colonel commanding the 2nd Battalion June, 1904. He was with the Fusiliers in Kitchener's army up the Nile in 1898 and was present at the smashing of the Mahdi at Omdurman (medal and Khedive's medal with clasp), and in the South African War he saw a lot of rough work both on the staff and regimentally, shared in the operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, commanded the 2nd Battalion for some time in the closing phases of the campaign (twice mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps). In the ordinary course the command should go to Major C. M. Brunner, D.S.O., second in command of the battalion.

Lieutenant J. R. Gordon, of the Worcesters, latterly serving with the West African Regiment in Sierra Leone, has resigned his commission. He served a little over six years in the "Firms," and had a turn with them in the South African War, for which he holds the Queen's medal with five clasps.

Amongst a batch of subalterns of the Royal Army Medical Corps, just promoted captains, I note the names of Lieutenants R. L. V. Foster and C. V. B. Stanley, attached to the Egyptian Army. They got their step after three and a-half years' service in the R.A.M.C. Captain Stanley was for eighteen months a civil surgeon in the South African campaign (Queen's medal with three clasps).

The decision of the War Office to close the Mounted Infantry Schools of Instruction at Bulford Camp and Keworth Camp has caused very much surprise in Service circles. If this decision has been come to on the grounds of economy, the savings will be very small, a mere nothing compared to the utility of the Plain School, and the Irish one. The importance of having a good strength of mounted infantry in preparedness was fully demonstrated in the South African War. Had our army been well supplied with that arm at an early date, the campaign would not have lasted so long. Long before that, the great importance attributed to mounted infantry was fully justified by our experience in the earlier Sudan wars, when even the marines were drawn upon for mounted infantry. The success of the advance from Suakin to Berber proved the value of the mounted infantry, and in every succeeding campaign it largely supplemented the regular cavalry. In the South African War no fewer than 30 regiments of mounted infantry were employed in the field, irrespective of colonial and irregular corps. These two schools will be closed at the end of July, and from that date the mounted infantry soldier will be turned out at Aldershot only.

That another great quantity of war stores is about to be destroyed at Woolwich occasions nowadays no surprise, much as it may disgust the taxpayer. Waste and official mismanagement seem inseparable. It is not news the waste was not first discovered during the Boer war. A quarter of a century ago visitors to Cyprus found thousands upon thousands of pounds' worth of Government stores lying rotting in the sun and perishing in the rain. There the goods had lain ever since they had been deposited for the use of the Channel Squadron

two years before. No one—military authority, naval, or civil—had had the thought to throw a roof or so much as a tarpaulin over the stores, and rain and sun had done their work completely.

The battleship Queen has left England to rejoin the flag of Lord Charles Beresford in the Mediterranean.

The Tabah incident closed in nice time to allow of preparations for the coming naval manoeuvres. The Mediterranean Fleet has a grievance, as it would have been very glad to have had an opportunity of showing that the manoeuvres carried out so successfully in peace time could be equally well carried out when playing the real game. The preparedness of our navy for any contingency, however, was amply demonstrated in the Mediterranean.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, the advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to avertisements will be posted to an address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

A GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES

AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

A VIS.—Il est porté à la connaissance du public que la quote part de Mohamed Bey Amin Teymour dans le Wakf de même nom soit six kirats 6/7 de kirat par indivis dans une okelle sis à Alexandrie, quartier Tersana, Rue Safar Pacha comprenant des magasins ainsi que des fourneaux et d'une superficie de 2450 pias est mise en adjudication pour être échangée en nature. La mise à prix fixée par les experts s'élève à 171.995 piastres au tarif.

Quiconque veut s'en rendre acquéreur devra se présenter le Lundi 16 Juin 1906 à neuf heures du matin jusqu'à midi au Mekhémé Chérif d'Alexandrie afin de concourir aux enchères et payer à titre de caution le dixième du prix. Le Mekhémé sera libre d'accepter ou de refuser les offres si l'intérêt du Wakf l'exige conformément au Droit Musulman.

La quote-part en question a une superficie de 700 pias indivisibles dans la totalité de l'okelle sus-mentionnée. 28011-2*1

ANGLO-AMERICAN Typewriting Agency, 19, Boulevard de Rameh. ONLY ENGLISH TYPEWRITING OFFICE in Alexandria. Typewriting by copy or by dictation. Denominate Typewriter, (Official Typewriter of the St. Louis Exhibition). "Success" Typewriter Supplies at London prices. Cleaning and refitting of all Typewriters 26682A-6-6.906

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for an energetic man. Wanted by an English firm at Alexandria a first-class placier for insurance. Knowledge of English not essential. Apply Box 702, Alexandria. 27995-6-6

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35. 31-3.906A

ENGINEER, fitter, wishes position in or out town; first class testimonials; moderate salary. Apply, No. 28006, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28006-3-3

FOR SALE.—Bableigh, Gezireh, opposite the Sirdarieh, 1995 n etres of land; house covers 400 metres, besides 3 stall stables and gardener's hut. For particulars apply to Ralph Green, Old Continental Buildings, Cairo, before June 1st. Telephone No. 1442. 28035-3-3

FOR SALE.—New reversing 12 H.P. Compound Engine with condenser. One pair of iron blocks to lift 20 tons. Apply, J. Comas, Rue Stamboul, No. 11, Alexandria. 2:008 6-2

HANDSOME VILLA, near San Stefano, to let for Summer; Garden and outhouses Apply to B. and N. Tawa, 21, Cherif Pacha street. 28014-6-1

MOUNT TROODOS, CYPRUS.—A limited number of paying guests can be received by a lady during the summer months. Cyprus is 24 hours by sea from Port Said. Troodos, 6,406 feet above the sea, is a delightful and healthy place amongst the pine forests, where the troops and Government Officials spend the hot season. Terms 24 Guinea per week. For further particulars apply to Miss Young, Nikosia, or to the Editor. 27890-12-6

STOREKEEPER required for mechanical business, Cairo. Must possess thorough knowledge of reading and writing Arabic and English. Salary to capable man L.E. 10 per month. Apply first instance in own handwriting (English) stating qualifications to "F.S." office of this paper. 28003-6-3

WANTED.—Freight Clerk for English Company; must know English, French, and Arabic. Starting salary £7 to £8. Apply, Box 686, Cairo. 27964-10-9

Davies Bryan & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS

CAIRO.

ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS,

ALEXANDRIA.

AND 35-87 NOBLE STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITS.

Speciality in Cairo.

Dressmaking, Costumes

Blouses, Skirts, Dust

cloaks, Veilings,

Corsets &c.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

MEN'S TAILORING.

Dress Suits,

Lounge Suits,

Breeches, &c.

Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving,

comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels,

Drills, Worsteds, Fancy Vesting, &c.

All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by

experienced English Cutters. Fit and style

guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING.

The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in

Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts

and Pyjamas in great variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing

Gowns, Soft double collars.

The best makes only in Hosiery and

Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double

Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets,

Caps, Tamboules.

Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed

cane. Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases,

Rugs, &c.

Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent

Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes.

ATHLETIC GOODS.

A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty

"E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central strung

Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls. Tennis

Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs,

Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents',

in the best English makes. Stock is now com-

pleted by large deliveries.

Stohwassien, Leggings and other makes.

Fox's spiral Putties.

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1.

A SPECIALITY.

Household Linen

at specially reduced prices.

Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins,

Tablecloths, Viegellas, Flannellees, Ceylon

Flannels in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, May 29, 12.55 p.m.

Sales of the day...	8,000
Of which Egyptian...	100
American new maize, Spot per cental...	4/7
Amer. futures (June-July)...	5.92
(October-November)...	5.68
American middling...	6.15
Egypt, fully good fair, delivery (May) 10 9/64	
(June) 10	
(July) 9 55/64	
(N.Y.) 8 47/64	
Egypt, Brown fair (per lb. d.)...	9
" good fair...	10
" " good...	11 4/16
" fully good fair...	10 8/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs)	

New-York, May 29

Spot Cotton...	11 70
American Futures (June)...	10 88
(July)...	10 88
(October)...	10 88
(November)...	10 82
Cable transfers...	10 82
Cotton day's receipts at all U.S. Ports...	16 000

NEW ORLEANS, May 29

Cotton Spot...	11 3/16
Futures July...	11 13
" August...	10 80

LIVERPOOL, May 29

American futures (June-July)...

London, May 29

Bar Silver (per oz d.)...

Private discount (3 month bills)...

Consols (June)...

Egyptian Unified...

Turkish Unified...

Rio Tinto...

New Dalm...

Agricultural Bank...

National Bank of Egypt...

Band Mines New...

Chartered of S. Africa...

Nile Valley Gold Mine...

New Egyptians...

The Western Oasis Corporation 22/32 premium...

Delta Light (bearer shares)...

Egyptian Railway...

" Domain...

Ottoman Defence...

Italian Bonds 4 %...

Greek Monopoly...

Greek Rent 4 %...

Ottoman Bank...

Egypt cot. seed to Hull (May) 6 11/16 steady

German Beet Sugar (May) 7/11 1/2

PARIS, May 29

Banque d'Athènes...

Crédit Foncier Egyptien...

Crédit Lyonnais...

Comptoir National d'Escompte...

Land Bank of Egypt...

Ottoman Bank...

Lots Turcs...

Cheques on London...

Sugar White No. 3 (May)...

Banque de Salonique...

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission

of Egyptian telegrams from England to

Alexandria on Tuesday, 29th May, 1906.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

(Cable time)

MESSAGES HANDLED

IN AT

FROM

The Company's Office

Postal Office

H. M. H. M.

London 12 43

Liverpool 13

Manchester 14

Glasgow 14

Other Provincial Offices 36

RESUME

DE LA

SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 25 mai

AMERIQUE:

Recettes aux ports

Semaine...

Rec. du 1er Sept.

Export. Angleterre

Semaine...

Export. Angleterre

du 1er Sept. ...

Export. Continent

Semaine...

Export. Continent

du 1er Sept. ...

Prix par la filature

Etats-Unis...

Stock ports...

Insight Semaine...

Insight du 1 Sept.

Consom. Mondiale

Amér. Semaine...

Consom. Mondiale

Amér. du 1 Sept.

Via supply amér.

Via supply général

LIVERPOOL:

1906 1905

Balles Balles

Ventes Semaine...

Forwarded...

Importation...

Exportation...

Stock...

Flottant...

EGYPTIEN

1906 1905

Balles Balles

Ventes Semaine...

Forwarded...

Importation...

Exportation...

Stock...

Flottant...

AGENTS FOR "THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

NOLIS

Céréales...	Shgs.	1/3	à	—
Tourteaux...	"	5/	"	—
Graines de coton...	"	6/	"	—
Oignons...	"	10/	"	—

Céréales...	Shgs.	1/3	à	—
Tourteaux...	"	5/	"	—
Graines de coton...	"	6/	"	—
Oignons...	"	10/	"	—

Graines de coton...	Shgs.	7/6	à	8/6
Céréales...	"	1/6	"	1/9

Coton...	Shgs.	11/	à	—
Céréales...	"	1/3	"	—
Tourteaux...	"	5/6	"	—
Graines de coton...	"	6/6	"	—
Oignons...	"	18/	"	—

Graines de coton (Dunkerque) Fr.	10	à	—
(Nantes) "	10	"	—
Paves. "	11	"	—
Oignons "	20	"	—

Paves. Fr.	7	à	8.
Graines de coton "	7	"	8.

Coton: Odessa, Trieste, Venise,			
Gènes Marseille Fr.	2.		
Barcelone. "	2.35		
Le Havre. "	3.		
Dunkerque "	2.50		
Anvers "	2.		
Hambourg "	20.	à	22.50
St-Petersbourg "	25.		
New-York "	25.		
Bombay "	30.		

Alexandrie, le 24 mai 1906

BRASSERIE DES PYRAMIDES

Etat comparatif de la vente de la bière et de la

glace.

BIERE 1906 1905 En plus

Vente du

1er jan. à L.E. 6153 L.E. 4673 L.E. 1480

30 avril

GLACE

Vente du

1er jan. à L.E. 633 L.E. 622 L.E. 241

30 avril

Total L.E. 7016 L.E. 5295 L.E. 1721

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECETTES

du dim. 20 mai 1906 au samedi 26 mai 1906

Billets Abonnements et Divers

L.E. L.E. L.E.

An. cour. 995 194

" der. 782 172

Augment. 213 22

TOTAL.—Année cour. 1189; année dernière

954; augmentation 235

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 26 mai 1906

Billets Abonnements et Divers

L.E. L.E. L.E.

Année cour. 27176 2958 5847

" der. 21737 2669 4162

Augment. 5439 289 1685

TOTAL.—Année courante 35,981; année der

nière 28,568; augmentation 7,413.

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dim. 20 mai au samedi 26 mai 1906

Billets et Divers

L.E. L.E. L.E.

Année cour. 1365 80 1445

" der. 1198 118 1316

Augment. 167 28

Dim. 38

du 1er janvier au samedi 26 mai 1906

Billets et Divers

L.E. L.E. L.E.

Année cour. 25,790 2544 28,334

" der. 21,404 2026 23,430

Augment. 4,386 518 4,904

CREDIT LYONNAIS

Société Anonyme

CAPITAL 250,000,000 DE FRANCS

ENTIEREMENT VERSES

Agences d'Egypte:

Alexandria, Le Caire, Port-Saïd

LE CREDIT LYONNAIS fait toutes opéra

tions de banque, telles que:

Avances sur titres;

Ouverture de comptes courants contre dé

pôts de valeurs;

Emission de traites et chèques, émission

de lettres de Crédit, paiement par télégraphe

sur les principales villes de la France et de

l'étranger;

Garde de titres;

Recouvrement d'effets sur l'Egypte et

l'étranger;

Le Crédit Lyonnais reçoit des fonds ou

an compte de dépôt et délivre des bons à

séances fixe aux taux suivants:

2 % aux bons de 1 an et au-delà.

31-1-966

Established 1891. Telegrams "EVANS, Port-Saïd"

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